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WOOD'S TESTED SEEDS

1942

T.W. WOOD & SONS
SEEDSMEN SINCE 1879
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



THE Best IN Flowers

EACH IS AN "ALL AMERICA" PRIZE WINNER

No. 1325



No. 1294 Zinnia.

DAHLIA FLOWERED ROYAL PURPLE. All America Honorable Mention Winner. A welcome addition to the dahlia flowered zinnia family. The blooms are big, usually 4 inches across, fully double and of a deep, rich royal purple color without blue toning. In uniformity of plant growth, large flowers, color and height all show good breeding. The plant grows 3 feet high. **Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. 60c.**

No. 1198 Spider Plant.

PINK QUEEN. All America Silver Medal Winner. A tall and very attractive border plant with large heads of delightful and refreshing pink, without trace of blue or magenta. The large flower bracts turn white before falling, giving an appearance of a white collar with a pink cap. Grows everywhere and blooms from June till frost. A grand flower. **Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. 50c.**

No. 1325 Zinnia.

BLACK RUBY. A new color in Lilliput or Pompon Zinnias—rich, blackish maroon. While the color is extremely deep it is by no means dull, for the velvety texture of the petals gives it a very rich appearance. Flowers are double, 1 to 1 1/2 inches across and the same in depth. They are borne on long, straight, wiry stems so are fine for cutting. The plants are 2 feet tall. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c.**

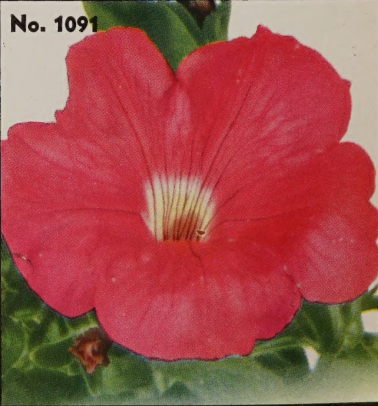
No. 1294



No. 1198



No. 1091



No. 1244 Verbena.

RED SENTINEL. Each plant should produce 12 to 15 fine flowering clusters consisting of 15 to 20 florets. It is an intense red with no eye. The plants are of the dwarf compact erect type like Blue Sentinel, and retain their upright and compact habit throughout the entire blooming season. When the plants reach full growth the height will be from 6 to 8 inches. A worthy companion to Blue Sentinel. **Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. 50c.**

No. 991 Morning Glory.

PEARLY GATES. All America silver medal winner. A grand companion for its popular counter-part Heavenly Blue, differing in color, the big blooms 4 1/2 inches across being satiny white with a creamy shading in the throat. Plant with Heavenly Blue and Scarlett O'Hara for red, white and blue effect. Vines covered with flowers from mid-summer till frost. Grows 12 feet. **Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. 50c.**

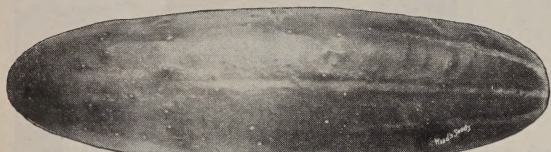
No. 1118 Phlox.

GIGANTEA RED GLORY. All America Honorable Mention Winner. A fit companion for Rosy Morn and Salmon Glory, both All America prize winners. Red Glory is the richest, brightest, most brilliant red yet found in phlox, with a large creamy eye that seems to intensify the red into unbelievable sharpness. Well grown the florets will be as large as a half dollar. **Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.**

No. 1091 Petunia.

RADIANCE. There is more rich brilliance and life in the color of Radiance than in any petunia we know of, regardless of type. A cerise rose with enough underlying salmon to remove the harshness commonly found in a cerise rose, without losing the brilliance; in fact seeming to intensify it. The throat is golden yellow below where the bloom starts to flare; this tends to add warmth and life to the general color. Decidedly free blooming and holds its neat habit well into the fall. Blooms are 2 1/2 to 3 inches across. **Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 75c.**

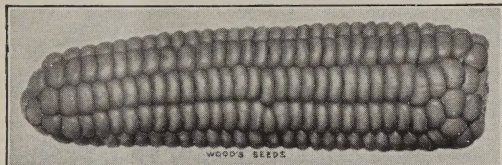
Wood's Recommended VARIETIES and SPECIALTIES



Wood's Earligreen Cucumber

189. Wood's Earligreen Cucumber (60 Days) —

The name Earligreen is descriptive of its earliness and its fine, rich dark emerald green color that it holds long after picking. Nine inches or more in length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, perfectly straight, well filled at both ends, tapering slightly. The quality is extra good. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb., postpaid.



Bland's Extra Early Corn

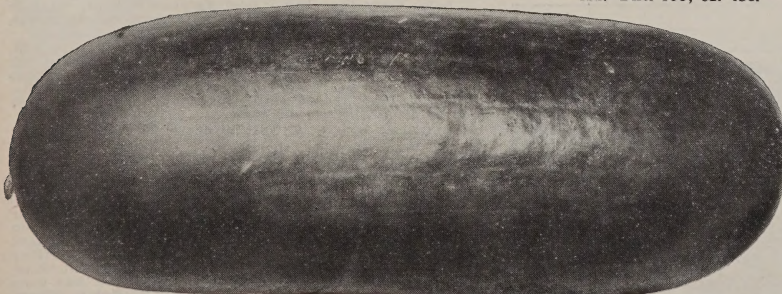
150. Bland's Extra Early Corn (The Earliest of all Garden Corns.)

If you want to beat your neighbors with the first roasting ears, you must plant Bland's Extra Early. It makes an attractive ear of good size and good quality with plump pearly white grains that are milky and tender. Every home gardener and every market gardener should plant it, for in earliness it is ahead of any other garden variety. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.55.

Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.20 100 lbs. \$10.

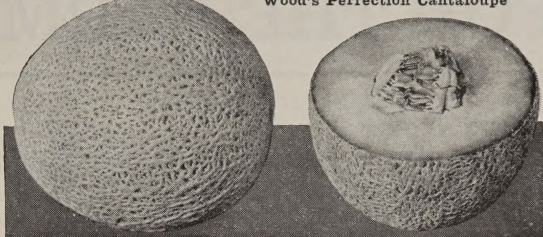
417. Black Zucchini Squash (65 Days) —

A really marrow like Cocozelle, but the fruits are shorter. They weigh 5 to 6 pounds, about 12 inches long when mature, long, cylindrical, dark green-black. They are ready for the table when 5 to 6 inches long, but can be allowed to grow longer and still be good. Cook them as you do egg plant; they are delicious. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.



Black Gypsy Watermelon

Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe

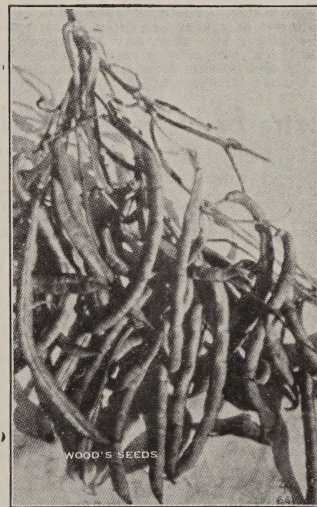


248. Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe (80 Days) —

The most delicious of all orange fleshed cantaloupes; beautiful in appearance, but the deliciously sweet, spicy flavor of its fine grained, thick, solid flesh is its outstanding characteristic. In these respects we have never offered a melon that is its equal. There is no trace of stringiness; the flesh is so thick that the seed cavity is unusually small; it is covered with a lace-like netting over the entire melon. We recommend it to everyone as a melon of surpassing quality and fine delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb., postpaid.

22. Streamliner Stringless Beans

(50 Days — Streamliners' points of merit: long 7-inch stringless pods; heavy yield; resistance to cold; long bearing season (two plantings should be enough to supply the family all summer and fall); white seeds making them fine as dried beans for winter. The long pods are almost straight, tender and stringless, and retain their high quality till almost mature. By mail postpaid, pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.



Streamliner Stringless Beans

432. Oxheart

Tomato (110 Days)

Do not overlook Oxheart, when making up your order. It is a home garden tomato, often weighing 2 lbs. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c.

286. Black Gypsy Watermelon

The ideal shape is long like our illustration, but it produces oblong melons as well as intermediate shapes. But you forget the shape when you eat it, for we think it the sweetest of all, and it has such a thin rind—nearly all meat. At a distance the dark green melons appear to be black. On the Richmond market last summer the growers sold the round melons as readily and at as good a price as the long ones. We recommend it for home gardens and nearby markets; not for shipping, for the rind is only about half an inch thick. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Wood's OUTSTANDING VARIETIES OF MERIT... FOR THE FARM

Ladino Clover

This clover, though a comparative newcomer to the United States, has gained rapidly in favor and use since its introduction here. It has proven itself to be very adaptable to the varied growing conditions which exist throughout the Eastern and Southern states. Unaffected by wilt, a low thick growing, shallow rooted perennial, which spreads rapidly, and withstands heavy pasturing. As rich in food value as Alfalfa, and preferred to Alfalfa by most livestock. We believe it is destined to become the **new clover for the South**, and bids fair to replace Lespedeza, White Dutch, Alsike, and other clovers in this section—see page 49 for prices and further description.

Wood's Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane

The most outstanding of all the Sorghums for syrup, silage, hay or pasture. No other sorghum will make such a tremendous leafy growth. See page 59 for prices and further description.

Wood's Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn Peas

Since we introduced these wilt-resistant peas two years ago, they give promise of taking the place of all other Blackeye Peas on the market. They are larger size than any Blackeye Peas, are superior in flavor and cooking qualities. One grower reports this year, "In spite of extremely wet weather to start and no rain later, the Giant strain has excited the most comment due to the extra large peas." See page 61 for prices and further description.

Extra Early Wood's Yellow Soy Beans

Our contract growers of this new bean for the past two years have been high in their praise, claiming their yields far in excess of any bean they have ever grown and far above the average in their vicinity. Its extreme earliness (100 to 110 days) makes it a well adapted yellow bean for high altitudes and planting after grain. Excellent for hay, having medium size stalk and leafy growth. Like Wood's Yellow it bears beans from the ground to the top of plant. Highly shatterproof. See page 62 for prices and further information.

Alyce Clover

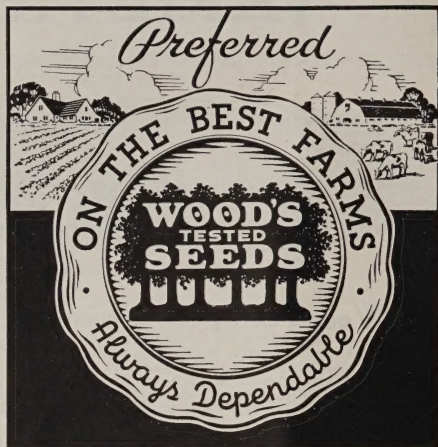
In sections having average moisture the past season, this new clover has lived up to our highest expectations. Primarily a hay and soil improving crop, also furnishing fine summer and fall pasturage. The hay is of such fine quality, maintaining its leaves, fragrance and green color for a year after harvest. See pages 48 and 50 for prices and further description.

Chippewa and Katahdin Potatoes

For the home garden there are none better. Have shallow eyes, fine smooth appearance, and excellent eating qualities. We suggest the Chippewa for early planting and Katahdin for later planting during April or May. See pages 64 and 65 for prices and further information.



Deltapine 12 (D. & P. L. 12) Cotton



Wood's Hybrid Corns

For over 63 years T. W. Wood & Sons have been producing "TESTED SEEDS" for the Southern Farmer.

We are the largest producers of hybrid seed corn in the South. Over 5,000 acres of the best soil available in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania are used to produce Wood's Hybrid Seed Corn, for breeding or test plots. Because of these widespread growing areas we can give you a hybrid suitable to your soil, climate and growing conditions.

Our plant breeder and his expert assistants are working on thousands of southern corn inbreeding and experimental tests each year. This year they made over 75,000 hand pollinations and have 5,867 inbred lines in topcross tests.

The production of a hybrid requires a preponderance of research and statistics. There is more to producing a good hybrid than just yield. A good stiff strong stalk to withstand windstorms and make husking easier; heavy deep roots to anchor the stalk and go deep in the soil for moisture and plant food that ordinary corn cannot reach; and shuck protection against weevil damage are all important factors. High yield means nothing if the grain quality is low. Breeding of lines resistant to certain insects and plant disease is also important.

Our plant breeder has made a life study of corn and has every facility, regardless of cost, to study and improve agricultural conditions for the Southern farmer.

Our grading machine is especially designed to grade out all irregular, small, shriveled and damaged kernels. Only the plump, healthy seed is kept. This is regraded over a length grader for uniform depth, length and thickness. This assures you of uniform planting.

Our experiments, tests, and findings are free to you, and we want you to feel free to use them whenever needed. Address your inquiries to Plant Breeding Department and we will gladly assist you whenever possible. See pages 52, 53, 54, 55 for description and adaptability of our hybrids, with prices.

Deltapine 12 (D. & P. L. 12) Cotton

A cotton of proven merit. An improvement over the famous Deltapine 11, having produced in an average 4-year yield test 8% more lint per acre. Staple ranging from 1-1/2" to 1-7/8". Deltapine 12 has made an excellent record in variety tests at various experiment stations throughout the cotton belt, and has given excellent satisfaction on the farms of growers on which it has been planted. Was first in yield at the Edisto Station at Blackville, S. C., and second at the Pee Dee Experiment Station, Florence, S. C., having been outyielded only by a non-commercial Deltapine strain. See page 66.

WOOD'S High Grade GARDEN SEEDS



WOOD'S SEEDS ARE TESTED and we know that they will grow before they are sent out. Even then they occasionally do not come up, due to causes over which we have no control, such as covering too deeply or not deeply enough; too little or too much moisture, cold weather, insects, or a crust through which the sprouts cannot penetrate, etc.; therefore, T. W. Wood & Sons give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description (variety, name and kind), quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

"By Mail Postpaid" GARDEN SEEDS quoted "by mail postpaid" in this catalog will be delivered, postage prepaid, to any post office in the United States. Or, we will ship by express and prepay charges.

FIELD SEEDS quoted "by mail postpaid" will be delivered to any post office in Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. On the field seed pages will be found under the heading "Postpaid Prices," the amounts to be added for postage on orders to other states, making it easy to tell exactly what Wood's Seeds will cost you delivered at your door.

\$1.00 BUYS \$1.25 WORTH

SAVE IN YOUR SEED BUYING

If your order for garden and flower seeds in packets and ounces amounts to \$1.00, you can select 25c worth of packets and ounces extra, free of charge.

If your order is for more than \$1.00 in packets and ounces, you can have in addition one-fourth more in packets and ounces at no cost for the extra quantity.

This offer applies to orders for packets and ounces only. It does not apply to orders for quarter-pounds and larger sizes, nor to collections, onion sets, bulbs, field seeds, poultry supplies, insecticides, tools, etc.

To get the benefit of this offer, cash must accompany the order. It does not apply to credit orders, nor does it apply to the total amount remitted for two or more orders sent in during the season.

BROCCOLI

Plant in Jan. and Feb.

No. 86. CALABRESE GREEN SPROUTING (90 Days)—Clusters of sprouts are produced which should be cut when fully developed. Continues to produce sprouts throughout a long season. These should be cut regularly. Easy to grow. Germination 50%. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1b. \$4; 2-lb. lots \$3.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.30 per lb., postpaid.

No. 84. ITALIAN SALAD (100 Days)—The type generally grown in Delaware, Maryland and the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Yields an abundance of a most excellent salad that you are sure to like. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1b. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.



Italian Salad Broccoli.

ARTICHOKE Plant in Feb. in Hot-Bed. Plant Outside in April.

Plant in 15-inch rows 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches and transplant the following spring 2 feet apart in 3-foot rows. Protect in winter with litter or manure.

1. GREEN GLOBE—Grown for the undeveloped flowerheads which are cooked like asparagus. Hardy in Virginia and further south; lasts for years. Pkt. 20c.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE ROOTS—See page 65.

ASPARAGUS

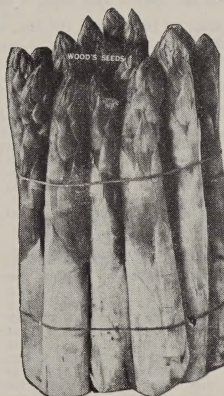
Plant in March 2 inches deep in drills 2 feet apart; thin out to 3 inches and give frequent cultivation (soak the seeds for 24 hours). Transplant either in the fall or spring. An ounce will plant a 50-foot row; 2 pounds will make roots to set an acre.

3. WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT A heavy yielding rust-resistant asparagus that produces extra large, straight, deep green stalks with firm tips. No other variety is as free from rust.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

4. PALMETTO—An early prolific variety, producing an abundance of large, thick, very tender stalks.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1b. 65c; 2-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 45c per lb., postpaid.



ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Set Out in February and March.

CULTURE—Prepare a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches of soil; set the roots 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover 4 inches deep. In the fall, cut off the top growth, and apply stable manure. Early in the spring fork this in and apply ground animal bone. Do not continue cutting too long, as this exhausts the plants. 100 roots plant about 15x50 feet; 5,000 to 7,000 will plant an acre.

WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT—By mail postpaid, 25 for 50c; 50 for 75c; 100 for 90c; \$1.50 per 100. Not postpaid, 25 for 50c; 50 for 75c; \$1.25 per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

PALMETTO—By mail postpaid, 25 for 50c; 50 for 75c; \$1.25 per 100. Not postpaid, 25 for 35c; 50 for 60c; \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000.

Asparagus Buncher and Asparagus Knife—See page 74.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS Plant from March till July.

[100 Days]—On the stalks are produced small cabbage-like heads that are as great a delicacy as cauliflower. Plant from March to July, transplanting 1½ feet apart, and cultivate like cabbage. In the fall break off the leaves to give the heads more room. After hard frosts the flavor and delicacy are greatly improved. Easily grown and make a delicious dish. 1 ounce produces 2,000 plants.

No. 87. LONG ISLAND IMPROVED—Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1b. \$4.00; 2-lb. lots \$3.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.30 per lb., postpaid.



Brussels Sprouts.

BUSH OR SNAP BEANS

Plant from April till August

Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet, so do not plant till the ground is warm. To have a continuous supply, plant every two weeks till the middle of August; further south they may be planted even later. Make the rows 2 to 3 feet apart, drop the beans 3 inches apart and cover $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. Give frequent but shallow cultivation up to blossoming time, not afterward, and never when the plants are wet. 1 pound plants 60 feet, 75 pounds plant an acre.

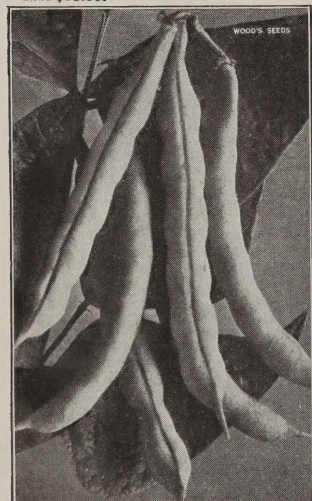
Inoculate to make better yields. For prices of inoculants, refer to page 63.

- 12. Full Measure Stringless Green Pod (52 Days)**—Full Measure has earliness; it is one of the most abundant bearers, and bears for a long season; it is entirely stringless, and the round 6-inch pods are very fleshy, firm and tender. For the home garden it is hard to imagine a finer bean. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

- 10. Plentiful Stringless Green Pod Black Seeded Bountiful**—Plentiful lives up to its name in productiveness, bearing medium dark green pods 7 inches or more in length, straight and somewhat larger than Bountiful; entirely stringless at all stages of growth, and of the highest quality. It would be hard to imagine a finer flat podded, green snap bean. Ready for picking in about 48 days. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

- 17. Stringless Red Valentine (52 Days)**—Has all the fine qualities of the old-time Red Valentine, but no strings. Heavily productive of round, brittle, tender, meaty pods of really fine quality. A dependable bean for the home garden. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

- 15. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod (52 Days)**—In earliness it ranks among the first earlies; it is as prolific as any bean we have grown, and in quality it ranks with the best. The pods are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, round, entirely stringless, tender and brittle. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.



16. Tendergreen Stringless Green Pod

(52 Days)—From the first to the last picking the pods are absolutely stringless; exceptionally tender, meaty pods that snap like icicles. The pods are 6 inches long, perfectly round; there is no finer bean for the home garden as well as for market. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 100 lbs. \$14.50.

14. Giant Stringless Green Pod (52 Days)

Almost as early as the earliest; the handsome, meaty, round pods are about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, perfectly stringless, brittle and of as fine, tender quality as any one could wish. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

Tendergreen Stringless Green Pod

- 22. Landreth's Stringless Green Pod (52 Days)**—An improved strain of Burpee's Stringless claimed to produce longer pods that do not turn yellow; are absolutely stringless and free of fibre. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

- 21. Sulphur or Brimstone (55 Days)**—In the mountain sections of Southwestern Virginia; it is not stringless but is a good bearer and remains tender till the beans in the pod are quite far advanced. They prefer it because it has a flavor that they particularly like; a flavor quite distinct from all other beans. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.05.** Not postpaid, lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 100 lbs. \$25.00.



A field of Stringless Green Pod Beans growing in Idaho under our own supervision.

- 13. Bountiful or Early Six Weeks (48 days)**—We think there isn't a better early flat-podded green stringless bean than Bountiful. The rich green pods are 6 to 7 inches long, broad, thick, meaty, meltingly tender and with scarcely a trace of string. One of the hardest beans. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

- 11. Stringless Black Valentine (48 Days)**—No bean is harder than Black Valentine. The 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pods are strictly stringless, of fine quality and delicate flavor. A prolific bearer. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.90.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 100 lbs. \$13.50.

- 20. Dwarf Horticultural (Cranberry or Dwarf October). (55 days)**—A bean that can be used three ways: as a snap bean while young; later they make a fine green bean for shelling; when ripe there is no bean better for baking, and they make a splendid dry winter bean. The broad, thick pods are about $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

- 19. Tennessee Green Pod (Brown Bunch). (54 days)**—A big yielder of extra long, broad pods, often 6 to 7 inches long, flat and somewhat irregular. The thick meaty pods are of exceptionally fine flavor and quality. Continues to bear for a long season. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

- 18. Dixie White (54 days)**—A pure white bean that produces a wonderful yield of round, straight pods, about 4 inches long, that are stringless when young. Also an ideal bean to dry for winter use. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

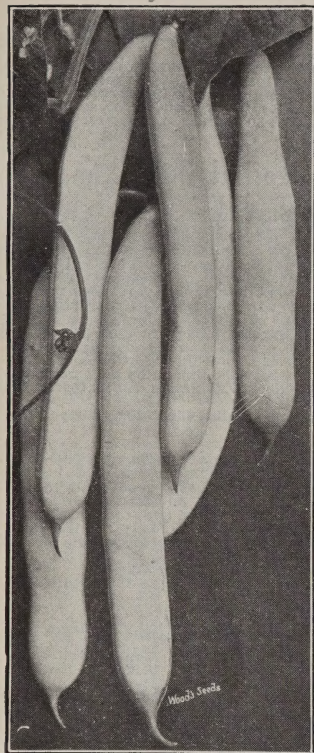
SHELL BEANS

Grow them for baked beans and soups. They may be used while green or may be dried for winter use.

- 31. Red Kidney (60 Days)**—Probably the most universally grown soup bean. The 6 to 7-inch pods are filled with large red kidney-shaped beans that have a rich flavor. A fine baking bean. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15.** Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

- White Navy Beans**—The snowy white bean for winter use. See page 60.

WAX PODDED BUSH BEANS



Pencil Pod Black Wax Beans

- 27. Bountiful Wax** (52 Days)—An early, entirely stringless bean similar to the well-known green podded Bountiful, except in color, which is a rich deep yellow. The thick meaty pods are 6 to $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, fleshy, very brittle and of fine quality. One of the best bearers. Perfectly stringless from the first to the last picking. The plants branch freely, every branch bearing a generous load of fine quality pods. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.
- 33. Surecrop Stringless Wax** (52 Days)—Hardy, rust-proof and stringless at practically all stages of growth. The rich, yellow, thick and meaty pods measure 6 to 7 inches long, about half an inch wide and nearly as thick, and are produced in great abundance; it is one of the biggest yielding of all the wax beans, and has the advantage of being very early. In hardness it probably excels all other wax beans. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.
- 26. Rustless Golden Wax** (54 Days)—Our strain is a marked improvement over the type generally sold. It is more disease-resistant, the pods about an inch longer; they are entirely stringless and yield more abundantly. The handsome pods are about 6 inches long, strictly stringless, fleshy, very brittle and tender. Do not be disturbed if the plants throws tendrils; this is an evidence of vigor. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.
- 28. Pencil Pod Black Wax** (54 Days)—The best strain of black wax beans and has all the good qualities that go to make a first-class bean for the home garden and nearby market. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, round and of a uniform rich yellow color; tender, absolutely stringless, very brittle, fleshy and without fibre. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.
- 29. Round Pod Brittle Wax** (52 Days)—If splendid quality made a bean popular this should be our best seller among wax beans. It is a profuse bearer of meaty, stringless, tender round pods $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long; quite hardy and very prolific. It would be hard to imagine a more thoroughly satisfactory entirely stringless wax bean for the private garden. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

POLE or CORNFIELD BEANS

Pole beans are sensitive to cold and should not be planted before the ground is warm—two to three weeks later than bush beans. Set poles 6 to 8 feet long, 3 to 4 feet apart, in 4-foot rows and plant five or six beans two inches deep around each pole. A pound plants 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

- 54. Virginia Wonder**—The earliest of all pole beans—a week earlier than Kentucky Wonder. The 5 to 6-inch pods are borne in clusters and can be gathered by the handful; they are round, fleshy, meaty and tender. Especially recommended for home gardens. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70.



Pole or Cornfield Beans

- 51. Lazy Wife** (74 Days)—One of the most popular for snaps, shell beans, or dry beans for winter use. The pods, 5 to 7 inches long, are borne in large clusters, long, broad, fleshy and entirely stringless. Flavor rich and buttery.
- 49. McCaslan** (65 Days)—A heavy bearer of large, well-filled, deep green, meaty stringless snaps of delicious flavor. Bears all the season if closely picked.
- 50. Cut Short or Cornfield** (72 Days)—May be used as snaps, shelled green or dried for winter. The meaty pods are 4 inches long and crowded with beans. A good bean for the small garden.
- 47. Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead** (65 Days)—The long 9 or 10-inch pods are borne in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the pole. Nearly round, crisp and tender. If gathered as they mature, they continue bearing through the season.
- 48. Fat Horse or White Creaseback** (65 Days)—One of the earliest and most productive pole beans, bearing round, fleshy pods in large clusters. The seeds are pure white.
- 45. Nancy Davis Striped Creaseback** (72 Days)—Vigorous and productive; bears quantities of fat, round, fleshy pods nearly 8 inches long. A fine bean for either the home garden or market, particularly for growing in corn. Of extra good quality and stays in condition as snaps longer than any pole bean.
- 46. October or Horticultural** (Wren's Egg or Speckled Cranberry) (70 Days)—The pods are $\frac{5}{8}$ to 6 inches long and when young are stringless; one of the most generally grown pole beans, for shelling when green, and for drying for winter. Splendid for baking.
- 55. Missouri Wonder or Noxall** (65 Days)—Very early; round, medium green 6-inch pods. Plant in corn to make green shelled beans.
- 52. Kentucky Wonder Wax** (65 Days)—No wax podded pole bean surpasses it in quality. It is heavily productive of pods 7 to 8 inches long and so fleshy that the thickness almost equals the width; brittle, tender and almost stringless. The dry beans are somewhat wrinkled. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60.
- 53. Scarlet Runners** (65 Days)—Useful as a vegetable and for ornamental purposes, producing sprays of bright scarlet flowers. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.20. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c.

PRICE All pole or cornfield beans, unless otherwise quoted: By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA AND BUTTER BEANS

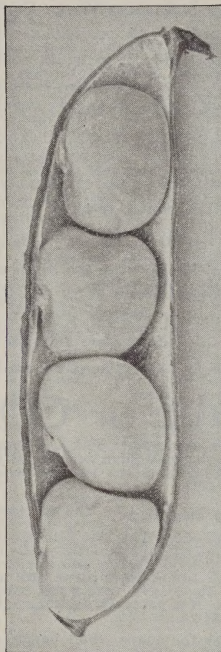
Lima beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted before the ground is warm and frost is over. Plant bush limas in 3-foot rows, dropping three beans 15 inches apart in the row and downward. For the tall varieties, before the seeds are planted set 6 to 8-foot poles firmly in the center of the hills 3 feet apart in 4-foot rows. Cover the beans 1½ inches deep; cultivate only when the vines are dry. One pound of the large seeded varieties plants 60 hills; 60 pounds to the acre. One pound of the small seeded varieties plants 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

Small Seeded or Butter Bean Varieties

37. Wood's Prolific Bush Lima (65 Days)—A distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, the beans being larger and thicker and there are more beans to the pod; makes a larger growth—so much so that at first it seems as if it would put out runners. It is a larger yielder than other bush limas, being practically loaded down with pods from early in the season continuously till frost. Also valuable as a shell bean for winter use. The best and most prolific of all the small seeded bush lima varieties. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

38. Henderson's Bush Lima (65 Days)—Sometimes called Baby Limas. The original dwarf butter bean, a dwarf type of the Small Pole Lima or Butter Bean. Valuable for its extreme earliness, yet it continues to set pods right up to frost, 18 to 20 inches high; a sure cropper; a fine bean to dry for winter use. This is the bean so popularly known throughout the South as "bush butter beans." By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

42. Jackson Wonder or Calico Bush Lima (65 Days)—Also known as Florida Speckled Bush Butter Bean. This bean originated in the South where many gardeners prefer it to all other kinds, claiming that the flavor is superior, that it is the best bearer of them all, and that in dry seasons it is practically drought proof. About 2 feet high and carry quite a load of pods that contain 3 to 4 beans each. It begins bearing early and continues till killed by frost. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.



Fordhook Bush Lima Beans

Large Seeded Bush Limas

39. Fordhook Bush Lima (76 Days)—Fordhook is the big, nearly round-seeded bush lima that bears in clusters of 4 to 6 pods. The beans are fat, meaty, tender and juicy, and of that dark-green color that indicates fine quality. The green beans, even when full size, are tender, juicy and sweet; they may be used either green or dried; either way they are rich and buttery, with the real lima bean flavor. The growth is upright, about 20 inches, holding the pods off the ground so that they are not injured by wind or rain. Fordhook is the most popular of all the large-seeded limas. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

40. Burpee's Bush Lima (75 Days)—The bush type of the large white pole lima and of equally good quality. The plants are uniformly dwarf and erect, branch vigorously and are immense yielders, the pods carrying 3 to 4 large beans. It is ready for the table about a week earlier than the large pole limas. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

43. Baby Fordhook Bush Lima In flavor like Fordhook Bush Lima. In growth like Henderson's Bush Lima. Winner of the Silver Medal in the All-American trials. In crossing Henderson's Bush Lima with one of the potato lima types the introducer has brought to you an early and prolific bush lima that will produce abundantly in sections where, because of temperature, the Fordhook will not set pods satisfactorily. The pods hold 3 to 4 small, fat, plump beans that are bright green when fresh and have the chestnutty flavor similar to Fordhook. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

POLE LIMA AND BUTTER BEANS

57. Wood's Improved Pole Lima (Butter Bean) (75 Days)—An improvement on the small Sieva Lima in the size of the beans and pods and in yield. It is remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer, producing its pods in clusters, and it continues to bear over a long season. We recommend it in preference to all other butter bean varieties. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

No. 58. Small Pole Lima or Butter Beans (Sieva or Carolina) [78 Days]. Earlier, harder and more prolific than the large lima kinds. The "butter bean" of the South, and more generally grown than any other. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

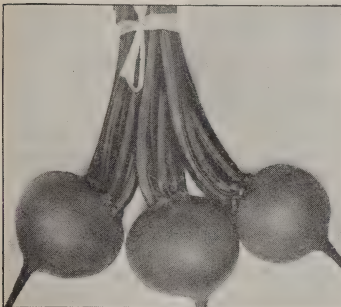
59. Florida Speckled Butter Bean (Calico Bean) (70 Days)—A sure cropper and bears throughout the season. The beans are like the small or Sieva except that they are speckled. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

No. 61. Carpinteria Large Pole Lima [85 Days]. Carpinteria excels in productiveness, bearing a great abundance of large pods, closely filled with large plump beans that are thin skinned, extremely tender and of exceptionally fine flavor. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

No. 62. King of the Garden Lima [85 Days]—A heavy yielder and uniformly large podded, containing four or five big, plump beans of the best quality. A most excellent variety. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.



Wood's Improved Pole Lima Bean

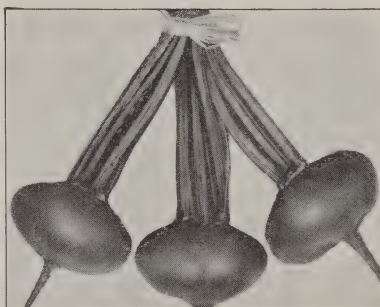


Detroit Dark Red Beet

GARDEN BEETS

PLANT FROM MARCH TILL AUGUST

An ounce plants 50 feet of row; 6 to 8 pounds plant an acre. For the earliest beets plant in a hot bed and transplant. For early outdoor crop plant in March and make successive plantings till the end of July; the late plantings are to make beets for winter use and the seeds should be well soaked before planting. Beets thrive best in a light, clean, deeply worked soil that has been previously well manured; smooth roots cannot be had if fresh manure is used. Plant in rows 15 to 18 inches apart, cover one inch and thin to 4 inches apart. Store as recommended on page 10 for storing carrots.



Extra Early Egyptian Beet

67. Wood's Early Wonder (50 Days)—If earliness is desired, you have most excellent quality as Wood's Early Wonder, but you have most excellent quality as well. It is uniform in size, shape and color, always smooth, never stringy, and a good keeper. The flesh is a deep rich red, sweet, crisp and tender. This is a fine beet to plant during the summer to grow a supply to put away for next winter. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.**

68. Wood's Crimson Globe (55 Days)—If asked the ideal beet for the home garden we would unhesitatingly name Crimson Globe. The shape is nearly a perfect globe about 10 inches around, with smooth skin free from rootlets; the flesh is a rich blood-red, nicely ringed, never stringy, and always tender and sweet. Plant it for your main crop and again in June or July to have beets for next winter. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.**

71. Extra Early Egyptian (45 Days)—In earliness no beet can compete with Extra Early Egyptian, adapting it for first early crop and forcing. It is about ten days earlier than Early Blood Turnip, makes fine, smooth, almost flat, very dark-red beets about 2 inches in diameter; firm, crisp and tender; has very small tops. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.**

69. Crosby's Egyptian (50 Days)—Crosby's is a combination of earliness, good shape, good color and good quality. The color is bright red with bright vermilion-red flesh, very sweet and tender. We have a splendidly bred pedigree stock that is early, has fine shape and color, and we believe cannot be surpassed for quality. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.**

70. Improved Early Blood (55 Days)—If in doubt about what beet to plant, you will not go wrong in planting the Improved Early Blood Turnip. The consistent, steady demand shows that it has given unvarying satisfaction and has the indorsement of a large majority of our customers. Not as early as the Extra Early Egyptian, but superior in quality. Of uniform size, with smooth skin free from fibrous roots. Color rich dark red. Tender, sweet and crisp. Ideal for planting in May, June and July to make beets for winter. A fine keeper. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.**

73. Detroit Dark Red (55 Days)—A beet you will like, whether you grow it for home use or market. Almost globe shaped with small tops and taproot, very smooth and of dark blood-red color without light rings. A good beet for both early and late planting. The flesh is solid, always tender, of good flavor and excellent color. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.75 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb., postpaid.**

74. Edmand's Blood Turnip (60 Days)—Although early, and much used for early planting, the Edmand's is generally grown for main crop and for putting away for winter, for which purpose it is particularly good. The beets are nearly round, smooth and excellent keepers. Skin and flesh deep red; crisp and sweet. We recommend Edmand's for quality. It is a particularly fine beet for the home garden. Crop short and supply limited. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.75 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.**

76. Swiss Chard SPINACH BEET or SEA KALE. (50 Days)—A real cut-and-come again salad; after cutting it quickly makes a new growth. It prefers a light soil, but grows anywhere, and does not shoot to seed in hot weather. Plant from early in the spring till July. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.**

PLANT FROM APRIL
TILL JUNE 15TH

Stock Beets or Mangels

6 to 8 pounds
plant an acre



Soak the seeds for twenty-four hours before planting. Make the rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, the drills one inch deep. Thin out to stand 8 inches apart in the row; young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Cultivate as soon as possible. When frost comes dig the roots, cut off the tops and pile on a well drained situation, covering with straw or corn stalks and an inch of earth. As it gets colder increase the covering. They are acid when first dug, but if kept till January they will be sweet and succulent. Always feed with some dry roughage.

80. Mammoth Prize Long Red (110 Days)—No mangel can compare with this variety in yield. The roots often weigh twenty to twenty-five pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well formed and solid. A fine keeper and a low cost, will supply an abundance of succulent green food for stock and poultry. Especially adapted to deep soils. **Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.15; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.**

82. Golden Tankard (95 Days)—The best known and most largely grown yellow mangel, and especially recommended for the dairyman on account of its milk producing properties and the richer quality of the milk. The flesh is firm and solid, rich golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above ground and easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soils. **Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.15; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.**

83. Silesian Sugar (90 Days)—The tonnage per acre is not as great as from other stock beets, but the feeding value, pound for pound, is fully 50% greater because of its high sugar content. Grows partly out of the ground and is easily harvested. Especially fine for fattening cattle and equally as good as other stock beets for general feeding. **Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 85c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 80c per lb., postpaid.**

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE CABBAGE

CULTURE.—When transplanting cabbage plants from the seed bed, set them in good rich soil that has been deeply dug and well manured and apply a fertilizer containing plenty of ammonia. The soil in the seed bed should not be richer than the soil where the plants are to grow, otherwise the growth will be checked. Set the plants as deep as the first leaf stems, give frequent and deep cultivation, drawing the earth to the plants at each working. Set the early varieties 16 inches apart in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 foot rows; the late varieties should be set 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows.

PLANTING DATES (For the Vicinity of Richmond.)

Spring Planting.—Plant the early varieties in boxes indoors or in hot bed in January, February or March; for a summer crop plant the early varieties outside from April to June.

Winter Cabbage.—Plant the late varieties in April, May or June and transplant when large enough.

One ounce will plant 100 feet of row and produce about 2,000 plants; 6 to 8 ounces will make enough plants to set an acre.

93 Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Early, Sureheading
and Solid (65 Days)

Earliness, hardness, solidity, good size, uniformity, fine quality—these characteristics go to make Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield the most universally planted of all early cabbages. It is grown in nearly every garden in the South. Our strain has been carefully bred for earliness and for tight, solid heads of uniform size, shape, fine texture and quality. It is cold resistant, and one of the surest heading of the very early cabbages; its earliness, uniformity and reliability make it a general favorite for both home gardens and for market. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.**



Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

94 Wood's Charleston Wakefield

Fine Size, Fine Quality,
Uniform (75 Days)

Sometimes called Long Island Wakefield. Every gardener enjoys a feeling of security when he plants our selected Charleston Wakefield, for it is a thoroughbred. About a week later than our Selected Jersey Wakefield, but considerably larger and heavier, just as solid, with less pointed and thicker heads. It has earliness, hardness, fine size and fine quality. These are the outstanding traits of character that have made our Selected Charleston Wakefield so popular with Southern gardeners. Exceptionally hardy and good size; a sure cropper and a heavy yielder. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.**

95. Early Flat Dutch (85 Days)—For a second early to follow Wakefield this is in every way satisfactory. A sure header, makes large, flat, solid heads that in point of quality are the equal of any. Has comparatively few outside leaves, the heads being large for the size of the plant. Plant it again in April or May for a summer crop. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.**



96. All Head Early (85 Days)—Fine to follow Wakefield.—All Head is a thoroughbred and leads all the second early varieties in size. It is the earliest of the large heading cabbages; considering its earliness, we would call it extra large. It makes a deep flat head, solid and uniform in shape, size and color, is a dependable header, is compact, with few outside leaves, and in quality is extra fine. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.**



Golden Acre Cabbage

92 Golden Acre

(65 Days)—An extra early type of Copenhagen Market, as early as Jersey Wakefield. The earliest of the round headed varieties; uniformly round, firm, of exceptionally fine texture, and has few outer leaves; short stemmed.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75; 2-lb. lots \$3.50 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb., postpaid.

FOR CABBAGE WORMS.—Spray with Evergreen Spray. Red arrow and Rotenone Dust. None of them is poisonous, but all will kill the worm and will not impair the cabbage for human food. All are described and priced on page 72.

91 Copenhagen Market

(70 Days) — About as early as Charleston Wakefield and only about a week later than Golden Acre, yet it has good size for so early a cabbage; about 6 to 8 pounds; nearly round, tightly folded and short stemmed. The quality is equal to that of any early cabbage; fine grained and tender; the hearts are pure white. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb., postpaid.**

Yellows Resistant Cabbages

On soils that are infested with cabbage yellows only varieties that are resistant to this disease can be successfully grown. The varieties offered here will give an assortment of early mid-season and late maturities.

110. Marion Market (75 Days)—The yellows resistant strain of Copenhagen Market; a few days later, but a larger head with the same crisp tenderness. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb., postpaid.

111. Wisconsin All Seasons (95 Days)—Where cabbage yellows is prevalent this resistant strain should be planted instead of the non-resistant All Seasons. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb., postpaid.

112. Wisconsin Hollander No. 8 (110 Days)—It retains all the good qualities of our Short-Stemmed Ballhead. The heads are hard, uniform and keep well. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.30 per lb., postpaid.

106. Short-Stemmed Danish Ballhead (110 Days)—One of the strong

points about our strain is its wonderful keeping quality, for the heads may be stored almost as safely as potatoes, and furnish a supply from fall till spring. The almost perfectly round heads are solid, hard, tight and surprisingly heavy, so heavy that our Ballheads weigh about one-fourth more than other cabbages of the same size. Even our Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch cannot equal it in solidity, weight, tightness of head and really wonderful keeping quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75; 2-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.20 per lb., postpaid.



Short-Stemmed Danish Ballhead

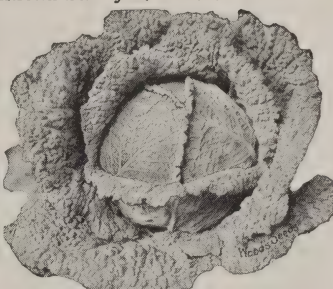
104. Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch (110 Days)—Beyond question the finest strain of Late Flat Dutch to be had anywhere at any price. It is a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a first-class sure-heading, long-keeping cabbage of the very highest qualities. It has all the good qualities that go to make the finest type of winter cabbage. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.



Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch.

107. Perfection Drumhead Savoy (90 Days)

Should be grown in every garden. No other winter cabbage can compare with it in flavor, particularly after it has been touched by frost when it is equal to cauliflower. If you grow them once you will never want to be without them. To have the finest solid hard heads do not plant till May, June or early in July, as it will not head up hard during very hot weather.



Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb., postpaid.

97. All Seasons (90 Days)—One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as winter varieties. Remarkable for its ability to withstand hot sun and dry weather; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.

103. Large Late Flat Dutch (110 Days)—A good strain of this popular winter cabbage. Makes good, large, solid, flat heads that keep well into the winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.

105. Large Late Drumhead (110 Days)—A favorite winter cabbage recommended for its fine, large, deep, heavy and solid, long-keeping heads. It has few outside leaves; a sure header. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.

102. Surehead (110 Days)—A sure header and one of the most reliable main crop and late cabbages. Heads are large, thick, somewhat flattened, very uniform in size and color, firm and solid; keeps well. Heads ordinarily weigh 10 to 12 lbs. and of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.

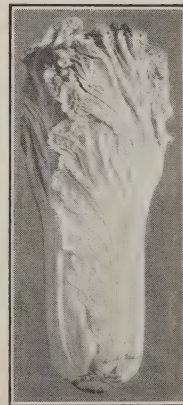
108. Mammoth Rock Red (100 Days)—The largest and surest heading red cabbage and the best for picking. The heads are large, round, very solid and attractive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb., postpaid.

Chinese Petsai or Celery Cabbage

A wonderful salad plant, somewhat resembling cos lettuce or probably more like swiss chard. It yields an unusual amount of most excellent salad. Cut up like cabbage and served with mayonnaise or French dressing, it makes a splendid coleslaw. Can be boiled like cabbage if cooked quickly and served with cream sauce, but is without the strong flavor and odor of cabbage. The hearts blanch to a crystalline white; whiter than lettuce and more beautiful than cabbage—every leaf, including the outside ones, is delicate and tender. Be sure to plant some just to know how good it is.

Plant early in the spring and again in July and August, transplanting 18 inches apart in 2½-foot rows. Time your spring planting so it will head before hot weather; it heads in 80 to 90 days.

114. Wong Bok (80 Days)—We regard Wong Bok as the most desirable of all the petsais. The rich creamy white heads are tightly folded. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.



Chinese Petsai.

Cabbage Plants Jersey Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch: ready February till June. 35c per 100; \$2.35 per 1,000, postpaid. Late Varieties—Ready from June till September. 35c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

FOR COMPLETE LIST OF VEGETABLE PLANTS, SEE PAGE 29

CARROTS

Plant from
March Till
August.

CULTURE—Plant in a light, rich, deeply worked soil as early as you can work the ground, in drills 12 inches apart $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; press the soil firmly after planting and when well up thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 24 inches apart; later plantings should be made in July and August for a late crop to store for winter. In dry weather soak the seeds before planting. To store for winter, pack in dry earth or sand in the cellar or put them outside on a well-drained situation, covering with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to protect from frost. One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.

119. Wood's Scarlet Intermediate

(75 Days)—The carrot that should be in every garden. The finest carrot for all purposes. Not as early as Chantenay, being classed as medium early, but makes the size and type of root generally in demand; smooth and handsome, 6 to 7 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, holding its thickness to the small tap-root, and has that rich, bright orange colored flesh so much preferred. It is without the heavy core so objectionable in many carrots, and is crisp, tender and of very delicate flavor; has small tops. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00; 2-lb. lots \$3.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.25 per lb., postpaid.



Wood's Scarlet
Intermediate

118. Oxheart or Guerande (75 Days)—

One of the heaviest yielders and the best for stiff and heavy soils. $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches thick at top; nearly oval shape; flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. Of the finest table quality and equally good for stock. A particularly productive variety; easy to pull and is especially adapted for storing for winter as it is one of the best keepers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.10 per lb., postpaid.

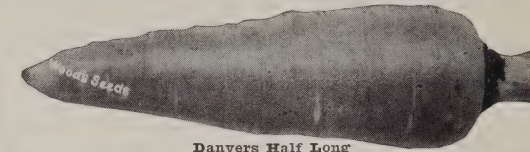
123. Improved Long Orange (85 Days)—

Especially fine for light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange color, free from side roots and superior in every respect; medium late, but can be used before attaining full size. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.10 per lb., postpaid.

Stock-Feeding Carrot

Plant in March, April and May

124. Large Yellow Belgian (100 Days)—A good keeper and large yielder. Makes long roots a foot or more in length; yellow flesh and yellow skin. Yellow carrots are preferred by many who claim they are more nutritious. Easily pulled, makes an excellent stock food and is a heavy cropper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb., postpaid.

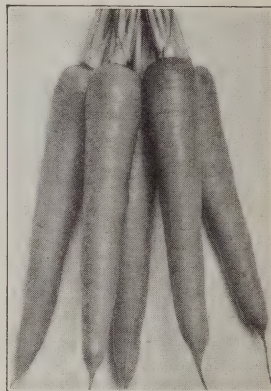


Danvers Half Long

120. Danvers Half Long (75 Days)—There is hardly a class of soil in the South that will not grow a good crop of Danvers carrot, for it thrives on a greater variety of soils than any other variety, and is one of the most productive. The roots are about 7 inches long, smooth and handsome; deep orange color; medium length, tapering to a point. Sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.10 per lb., postpaid.

121. Imperator (75 Days)

—A little longer than Danvers, but holds its thickness to the tap-root better than most long carrots, being almost cylindrical for the first six inches, then tapering to a semi-blunt end. The roots are 7 to 8 inches long; the rich orange flesh extends to the center of the root and through the small, indistinct core. It is fine grained, tender and of fine quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75; 2-lb. lots \$3.50 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb., postpaid.



Imperator Carrot

122. Red Cored

Chantenay (70 Days)—A fine, handsome, medium early carrot that can be used while quite young. When full grown they are about $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across at the top, tapering to a blunt end. They are smooth, crisp, sugary and tender, fine-grained and without the heavy core so objectionable in many carrots. It is a good yielder, easy to harvest, and in every way a first-class carrot, one that you will like. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.10 per lb., postpaid.

CRESS

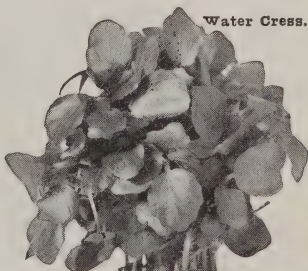
No. 187. WATER CRESS.

[50 Days].—Sow along the edges of creeks or ponds. Only one sowing is necessary, as it increases rapidly. May also be sown in seed bed in a damp location, and transplanted. Pkt. 20c; oz. \$1.00.

No. 186. UPLAND [60 Days].

—The perennial variety that stays green the whole year. Boil like greens or serve like lettuce. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb., postpaid.

No. 188. CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS [40 Days].—Plant at intervals to have a continuous supply of an enjoyable pungent salad, fine served with lettuce. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.



Water Cress.



Corn Salad.

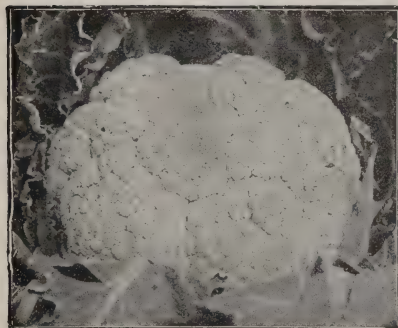
CORN SALAD or FETTICUS

(60 Days)—A delightful salad that can be served like lettuce or cooked like spinach. For summer use plant from early spring until April; fall plantings during August and September to produce salad during the fall. Make the drills a foot apart, cover the seeds half an inch, press the soil firmly and give it the same cultivation as for spinach. Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c.

\$1.25 WORTH FOR \$1.00

Read on page 3 about this unusual money saving offer.

CAULIFLOWER



CULTURE — Plant the early varieties half an inch deep in a hotbed in January or February and transplant when proper size and when freezing weather is past; they will stand a light frost. For late crop, plant Autumn Giant in May or June and treat exactly like late cabbage. Set the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in 3-foot rows. When the heads are about 2 inches across, tie up the outer

leaves to blanch the head and protect them from the sun and weather; this prevents them becoming bitter and discolored.

No. 128. Wood's Earliest Snowball [90 Days] — Our Snowball is extra fine and will please the most exacting grower. It forms large, solid, heavy, nearly globe shaped pure white heads, 9 to 10 inches across, that are of fine texture and uniform in size. You can grow it outside in frames with satisfactory results. **Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$3.25; ¼ lb. \$12.00, postpaid.**

No. 129. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt [95 Days] — Until we introduced our Earliest Snowball, Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt was the standard of perfection in cauliflower. We recommend it highly, for it makes large, white, close, firm heads. Plant it either outdoors or in frames and in both spring and fall. **Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$3.25; ¼ lb. \$12.00, postpaid.**

130. Autumn Giant (130 Days) — Admirably adapted for growing for fall heading. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. Plant in 3-foot rows and grow like late cabbage. **Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 60c; oz. \$2.00; ¼ lb. \$6.00, postpaid.**

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS — Ready February and March. 50 for 65c; \$1.15 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50 for 55c; \$1.00 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

For complete list of Vegetable Plants, see page 29.

COLLARDS Plant March
Till August.

CULTURE — One of the most popular Southern vegetables; largely used in place of cabbage. It is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on poorer soil and withstands insect attacks better. Although often planted during the spring and summer, the principal plantings are made in June, July and August, transplanted two feet apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. A most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like cabbage.

143. NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM (80 Days) — A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor is fine. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 85c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

145. WHITE CABBAGE (80 Days) — Called cabbage-collard because of its bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 65c per lb., postpaid.**

144. GEORGIA or SOUTHERN (80 Days) — Stands cold weather and adverse conditions splendidly, and grows on land too poor to make a crop of cabbage. Southern gardeners would not feel that their garden was complete without it. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

COLLARD PLANTS — Ready June, July and August. 30c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid 20c per 100; \$1.75 per 1,000.

CELERY

CULTURE — Plant in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, either in boxes indoors or in a bed of fine, rich soil, barely covering seeds. If the soil is dry, press the earth after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered. Be sure the seed-bed is kept thoroughly moist until the seeds have germinated. When four inches high cut off the tops to make the plants stocky. Transplant from July to October, August and September settings succeed excellently and require less labor than if set out earlier. To prepare a bed, dig trenches 6 inches deep and put in 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well and cover with fine soil. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart, press the soil firmly and earth up as they grow, but do not let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top, mulch paper (see page 75) may be used. Celery needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 18 inches apart. Celery seeds germinate slowly; soak for 24 to 36 hours before planting.

Self-Blanching Celeries

They grow quickly and blanch easily. The ease with which they are grown should give them a place in every home garden. Plant the self-blanching kinds for earliest use, and the winter varieties for general use later.

138. Golden Self-Blanching (115 Days) — Tender crispness, delicious nutty flavor and absence of strings make our Golden Self-Blanching a real delicacy. The stalks are broad, thick and heavy, and easily blanch to a rich, appetizing golden yellow. It is one of the easiest celeries to grow, for it blanches with much less earthing up than most celeries. Golden Self-Blanching deserves a place in your garden. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.20 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb., postpaid.**

137. Improved White Plume (115 Days) — The earliest and the easiest to grow as, being self-blanching, it blanches naturally and requires but little earthing up. It has a full heart that blanches pure white; the solid stalks are thick and crisp and have a rich and delicious nutty flavor. A fine celery for late summer and early fall use. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb., postpaid.**

Winter Celeries

Of finer texture, more compact and solid than the self-blanching kinds, and consequently better keepers. For late summer and early fall use we recommend that a portion of your planting be one of the early kinds like White Plume and Golden Self-Blanching, but for general use during the winter that one of the winter varieties be planted.

136. Giant Pascal (135 Days) — The large, thick stalks are crisp, of rich, nutty flavor and blanch easily and quickly. The heart is creamy yellow. It is an ideal celery for late fall and winter and keeps splendidly. It is a selection from Golden Self-Blanching and inherits many of its fine qualities and keeps better. It blanches easily, makes large, extra heavy stalks with very large hearts. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb., postpaid.**

141. Celery or Turnip Rooted Celery (120 Days) — Grown exclusively for its roots, which are fine for soups and stews or cooked and sliced as a salad. The roots keep all winter if packed in damp sand or put into kilns like beets, carrots and turnips. Plant and cultivate like celery except it does not require earthing up. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; 1 lb. \$4.00; 2-lb. lots \$3.70 per lb., postpaid.**

CELERY PLANTS — See page 29.

1 qt. is about 2 lbs.
2½ qts. is about 5 lbs.
15 lbs. is about 1 peck.
Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rates.

GARDEN CORN

Plant from
April Till August

The varieties on this page are not sugar corns. They are harder and can be planted earlier than the sugar corns and make excellent roasting ears before the sugar corns are ready.

CULTURE—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-manured soil, but excellent garden corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April; **SUGAR CORNS ARE TENDER** and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm, otherwise they are liable to rot. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation, and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks till July or early in August for a succession of roasting ears throughout the season. Plant during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One pound will plant 100 hills; 10 to 12 pounds plants an acre.

No. 150. Bland's Extra Early (65 Days)

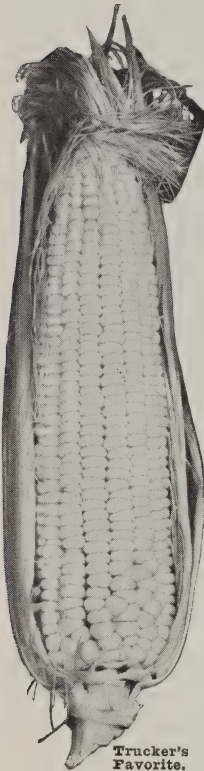
If you want the first roasting ears in your neighborhood, you must plant Bland's.

Bland's is pre-eminently the earliest of all garden corns, about a week earlier than Extra Early Adams. No corn we have ever offered has had such constant and growing demand; practically every general order calls for Bland's Extra Early. It makes an attractive ear of good size and fine quality; the grains are pearly white, plump, milky and tender. If you are like most gardeners and take a pride in having the earliest garden in your neighborhood, you will have to plant Bland's. We recommend it not only to the private gardener, but to those who grow for market, for in earliness it is ahead of any garden corn in cultivation and the size and appearance of the ear should make it a ready seller. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.55.** Not postpaid, 1b. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

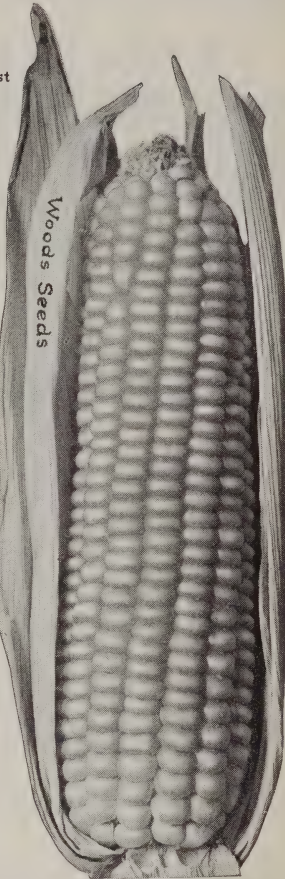
No. 151. Trucker's Favorite (80 Days)

Make a planting of Trucker's Favorite to make bigger ears to come in after Bland's Extra Early.

There is no early garden corn so extensively grown in the South as Trucker's Favorite. It makes an attractive ear about 10 inches long, with a good depth of plump, tender, sweet grains that many prefer to sugar corn. It is much harder than any sugar corn and can be planted weeks earlier, and is ready for the table or market in about 80 days. Although not a sugar corn it makes the finest roasting ears. We believe we are safe in saying that nearly 90 per cent of the table corns shipped North by truck growers is Trucker's Favorite; on the Richmond market it outsells the garden corns and brings top prices. Unfortunately, since we introduced Trucker's Favorite the name seems to have appealed to many seedsmen as a good one, and it has been applied to many other corns. If you order Trucker's Favorite from half a dozen seed houses you would probably get a different corn from each. To have the real Trucker's Favorite corn order from us, who originated it. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.** Not postpaid, 1b. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 100 lbs. \$7.00.



Trucker's
Favorite.

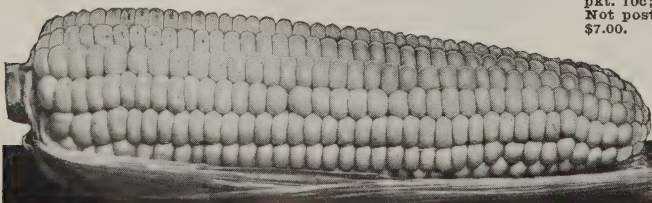


Bland's Extra Early.

POPCORNS

180. South American or Dynamite (115 Days) — A large grained yellow popcorn; pops perfectly white; very tender. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 85c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35.** Not postpaid, 1b. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

182. Rice (110 Days) — Pops pure white; the quality is excellent; very tender. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05.** Not postpaid, 1b. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70 100 lbs. —.



Ideal or Big Early Adams

No. 152. Extra Early Adams (70 Days) — The earliest of all white corns except Bland's Extra Early. It makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. The grains are white and smooth; very hardy and can be planted earlier than any of the sugar corns. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.40.** Not postpaid, 1b. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. \$1.05; 100 lbs. \$8.50.

155. Norfolk Market (80 Days) — Not as early as Big Early Adams, but makes a larger ear, averaging about 9 inches long. The grains are fairly deep, and when at roasting ear stage are tender and milky. It is harder than any of the sugar corns, withstands cold ground better and can be planted much earlier. If not used for roasting ears it makes a good yielding corn for feeding. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.** Not postpaid, 1b. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

No. 154. Ideal or Big Early Adams (75 Days)

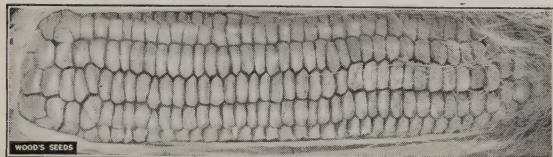
Intermediate as to earliness and size of ear, between Bland's Extra Early and Trucker's Favorite. It is harder than any of the sugar corns and can be planted earlier. The ears measure 8 to 9 ins. long, with 12 or more rows of round white grains to the ear. Grows about 6 feet high, allowing close planting; early and hardy. This is a good corn to come in after Bland's Extra Early and before the bigger-eared Trucker's Favorite. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.30.** Not postpaid, 1b. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. 95c; 100 lbs. \$7.50.

1½ lbs. is a heaped quart.
5 lbs. is about ½ peck.
Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

SWEET OR SUGAR CORNS

Plant
May Till
August.

Do Not Plant Sweet Corn Till the Ground Is Thoroughly Warm



Golden Bantam Corn

No. 163. Golden Evergreen (85 Days)—The well-known Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen were crossed and gave a complete blend that combined the best characteristics of each—a corn that has the color and deliciously sweet flavor of the Golden Bantam and the evergreen habit and tenderness of the Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are larger than Golden Bantam, with the Evergreen type of ear, with 14 to 18 rows of deep, sugary, rich yellow grains. If you plant Golden Evergreen we are sure you will like it, for it has both size and quality. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1b. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

No. 160. Golden Bantam (80 Days)—The earliest and the sweetest yellow-grained sugar corn. Although the ears are not large, this is more than made up by its deliciously sweet flavor and tenderness. The ears are about 6 inches long with 8 rows of broad grains of exceptionally fine flavor. It is the most popular of all the early yellow sugar corns. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1b. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

No. 162. Black Mexican (85 Days)—The ripe grains are bluish-black, but are remarkably white in roasting ear state. In tenderness and fine quality none can surpass it. The ears, usually eight rowed, are about 8 inches long and are less subject to attack by worms than most early sweet corns. For family use we recommend it highly to follow the first early varieties. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85. Not postpaid, 1b. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

No. 161. Early Evergreen (85 Days)—The ears are 8 to 9 inches long and resemble a well-bred Stowell's Evergreen, but it is ready fully a week earlier. The ears are 14 to 18 rowed; the grains are deep, pure white, sweet and tender. The stalk is strong and erect, often bearing two ears. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1b. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

No. 164. Country Gentleman (90 Days)—One of the richest flavored late sweet corns. Makes a good sized ear, with a small cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, pearly white grains of the best quality. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, are usually borne two or more to the stalk, and will keep tender and fit for use for a long season. It is sometimes called "Shoe Peg" because of its long, deep grains. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1b. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

HYBRID SUGAR CORNS

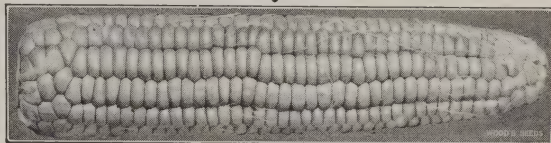
Hybrid sugar corns have proved bigger and more uniform yielders and of better quality than open pollinated types. The ears are better filled, of more even size and shape, and two good ears are usually borne to the stalk. This is because of better root growth, sturdier stalks and greater disease resistance. Give hybrids the preference.

167. Golden Cross Bantam—The outstanding early hybrid for the South. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85. Not postpaid, 1b. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

168. Hybrid Stowell's Evergreen—A better and more uniform yielder than open pollinated Stowell's. By mail postpaid, pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c; 5 lbs. \$2.05; 10 lbs. \$3.75. Not postpaid, 1b. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.40; 100 lbs. \$32.00.

No. 165. Howling Mob (85 Days)—Extra good and sweet; a fine second early to come in after long with 12 to 14 rows of tender, pure white, deliciously sweet grains. Often bears two ears to the stalk. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65. Not postpaid, 1b. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

No. 166. Stowell's Evergreen (90 Days)—For generations as the standard late sugar corn for the home garden, for market and canning. The ears are large, the grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary; but its strong point is that it remains in the green state longer than any other sugar corn. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85. Not postpaid, 1b. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.



Golden Giant Corn

No. 159. Golden Giant (85 Days)—Golden Giant is a cross of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob, and has all the fine qualities of its parents with the additional advantage of being much larger than Golden Bantam and only a few days later. The cob is small and carries 14 to 18 straight rows of long, deep, thick orange colored grains that cover the entire cob. The shuck covers the tip completely, protecting the ear from worms and birds. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1b. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

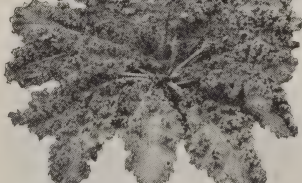
KALE

Plant February,
March and
April.

An ounce plants 100 feet of drill; 8 lbs. to the acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills.

No. 219. Early Curled Siberian—BLUE KALE or DWARF GERMAN GREENS [65 Days].—A hardy, vigorous, spreading kale, with a distinctive bluish tinge. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges and retain their crisp, fresh appearance long after cutting. It is hardy enough to stand zero weather. A splendid kale for both home use and market. Slow to run to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; ½ lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.

No. 221. Green Curled Scotch or Norfolk [55 Days].—A cabbage, standing almost zero temperature and is improved by frost; curled like curled parsley. It is low growing and spreading, about a foot high; the leaves are bright green. Ours is an exceptionally uniform strain. Germination 50%. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; ½ lb. \$1.60; 2-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.



Green Curled Scotch Kale

No. 220. Blue Curled

Scotch [55 Days]—Very hardy, beautifully curled and keeps long after cutting. Very dwarf, grows close to the ground, giving it protection against extreme cold; we have never known it to winter kill; color dark bluish green. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c. The supply this season is very limited.

No. 222. Spring Kale SPRING SPROUTS or HANOVER SALAD [30 Days].—Sometimes called Hanover Kale. A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. Sow at intervals of ten days, so as always to have it young and tender. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; ½ lb. 40c; 2-lb. lots 35c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 30c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 27c per lb., postpaid.

1 oz. plants 50 hills
2 lbs. plant an acre

CUCUMBER

Plant
April to July

Plant when the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, not over an inch deep, in hills four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put ten seeds in each hill, thin out to four plants, and give frequent but shallow cultivation. For picking, plant in June or July.

200. A & C or Colorado (60 Days)—The last word in color, being that intense dark green demanded by market growers. The fruits are about 10 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches thick, straight and symmetrical. The vines are vigorous growers and disease resistant. A grand shipper and equally desirable in the home garden for growing ideal slicing and pickling cucumbers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb., postpaid.

189. Wood's Earligreen

(60 Days)—The name Earligreen is descriptive of its earliness and its fine, rich dark emerald green color it holds long after picking. 9 in. or more in length, 2½ in. in diameter, perfectly straight, well filled at both ends, tapering slightly. The quality is extra good. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb., postpaid.

196. Improved Long Green

(London Long Green). (70 Days)—Our fine strain produces uniformly slender dark-green fruits about 12 in. long. Young fruits are just right for pickles, larger ones for slicing. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb., postpaid.

193. Straight 8

(60 Days)—This outstanding variety produces symmetrical, cylindrical fruits 8 to 9 inches long and about 1½ inches in diameter. Fruits are well rounded at the ends, deep green when ready to use, and free from objectionable striping. The flesh is tender, crisp and of fine flavor. Ideal for both home and market gardens and especially fine for shipping. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb., postpaid.

201. Gherkin

oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb., postpaid.

An ounce produces about 1,000 plants

EGG PLANT

Plant February
March and
April.

CULTURE.—Plant in hotbed in February or March and keep well protected so that the growth be rapid and not checked. When 2 inches high, transplant to pots, boxes or in the beds 3 to 4 inches apart, and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. Seeds germinate slowly.

No. 206. Black Beauty

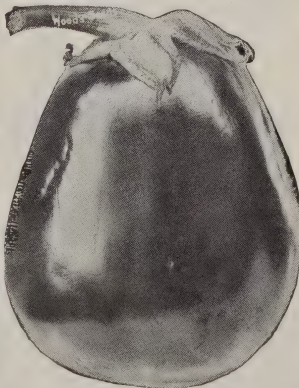
large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The color is uniform over the entire fruit. The fruits set freely; it holds its color exceptionally well; free from thorns. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; 1 lb. \$4.00; 2-lb. lots \$3.70 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.10 per lb., postpaid.

No. 207. Florida High Bush

(125 Days)—An unusually heavy bearer, the fruits being produced high off the ground prevents rot, a decided advantage in wet seasons. The dark purple, lustrous fruits are slightly longer than thick; bears profusely and continuously; disease resistant. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; 1 lb. \$4.00; 2-lb. lots \$3.70 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.10 per lb., postpaid.

EGG PLANTS—See page 29.

(120 Days)—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other variety, producing



Black Beauty Egg Plant



Wood's Earligreen Cucumber

192. Staygreen (60 Days)—Very early and prolific; a heavy yielder of uniformly handsome fruits 7 to 8 inches long that are a beautiful dark green color from end to end. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.35; 2-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb., postpaid.

194. Early Fortune (65 Days)—No cucumber holds its dark green color better; it does not yellow till almost dead ripe. It is decidedly early, makes fruits about 9 inches long, and is crisp and tender; a fine yielder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.

202. White Wonder (60 Days)—For the home garden. Pure white at all stages of growth; the quality is fine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb., postpaid.

195. Davis Perfect

(65 Days)—A handsome, extra long, intensely dark green cucumber with almost transparent flesh and deliciously cool, refreshing flavor. It holds its fine color till almost dead ripe. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.

197. Green Prolific

EARLY GREEN or BOSTON PICKLING. (55 Days)—An early and prolific cucumber grown principally for pickling. Fruits 4 to 5 inches long when in table condition; dark green and of fine quality. Will continue bearing if kept gathered. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb., postpaid.

198. Early Green Cluster

(55 Days)—Very early; bears clusters of two and three. If kept gathered, the vines will continue to set fruit. Bright green, short and thick—just the right size and shape for pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb., postpaid.

191. EARLY WHITE SPINE

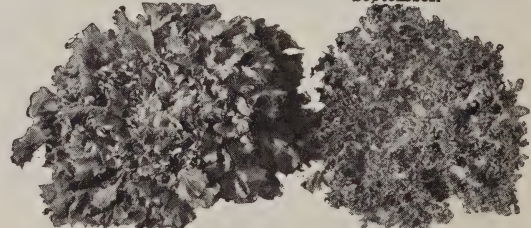
199. WOODRUFF'S HYBRID

190. CLARK'S SPECIAL

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.

ENDIVE

Plant March, April
May, August and
September.



Broad-Leaved Batavian

Green Curled

Beginning in March, plant each month till September in 18-inch drills and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart, but do it when the plants are dry. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

No. 210. GREEN CURLED (90 Days)—The hardy, rich green endive; blanches readily to creamy white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

No. 211. BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN or ESCAROLE (95 Days)—A crisp and tender endive for salads or for boiling like greens. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

GOURDS

Plant May and June. Plant in hills after frost is past and cultivate like squash.

No. 216. DIPPER—For making dippers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

No. 214. NEST-EGG—A good nest-egg; lasts for years. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

No. 217. MIXED GOURDS—Small varieties, mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

LETTUCE

Plant
February to May,
July to October

Lettuce requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation, and plenty of water. Make your first plantings in boxes or hotbeds and harden by exposure; later plant outside and transplant 6 to 8 inches apart in 18-inch rows; or plant in 18-inch rows and thin out. The curled varieties planted thickly make a beautiful border, the rows being thinned out by pulling as wanted. For a constant supply plant every three weeks—lettuce may be had all seasons of the year. An ounce will produce about 1,500 plants; 2 pounds will make plants enough for an acre.

- 230. Wood's Cabbage Lettuce (65 Days)**—If asked to name the most satisfactory all-round lettuce, we would unhesitatingly name Wood's Cabbage. For more than thirty years it has stood the test, and in the meantime we have not found a more all-season lettuce. It may be planted in the early spring, in the late summer, in the fall, and it is fine for forcing in hotbed, making a medium large, firm head that blanches nicely. The quality is excellent, the flavor sweet and buttery. You will like it. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.40; 2-lb. lots \$1.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb., postpaid.**

- 239. Crisp-as-Ice (75 Days)**—Neither extra early nor extra large, but fine for the private garden, heading even in hot weather. In delicate flavor and tenderness no other is superior. The heads are hard, with rich, creamy yellow hearts that are exceedingly tender and sweet. Slow to start to seed. It heads even under adverse weather conditions. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb., postpaid.**



Iceberg
Lettuce

- 242. Iceberg (80 Days)**—No lettuce is more crisp; the large ribs are like celery stalks. A sure and reliable header even in summer. Forms a large, compact head, very white inside; the quality is fine, being sweet, crisp and delicious. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.**

- 236. Imperial 847**—If you have not been able to get your lettuce to head plant this of good size in warm weather. Plant it instead of New York No. 12. Fine for both home gardens and market. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb., postpaid.**

- 231. Wood's Improved Big Beston (75 Days)**—Too much praise cannot be given our strain of this splendid lettuce. May be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or under canvas, and always makes large, buttery heads with thoroughly blanched hearts. The heads are extra large, firm and solid, brittle and buttery; the hearts are crisp and beautifully blanched. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.15; 2-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 80c per lb., postpaid.**

- 237. Summer Allheart (70 Days)**—Few lettuces can compete with Allheart for heading in hot weather and make such large, compact, finely blanching heads; nor is there a summer lettuce of better quality. Its ability to head in almost any weather places it in a class by itself. Under various conditions, Summer Allheart is a thoroughly dependable header. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.**

- 238. Grand Rapids (45 Days)**—Makes a quick growth, is hardy and holds its crispness for days after being cut. Forms large, compact clusters finely crimped around the edges. Crisp, tender and sweet. One of the most reliable for all-the-year-round growing. It will stand more neglect than any other lettuce. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

- 235. Early Curled Simpson (50 Days)**—A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well-blanching, curly, loose head; early, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for sowing thickly in rows and cutting when young. Should be grown in every home garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

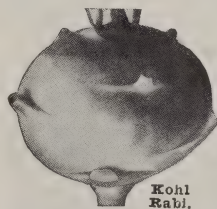
- 234. Black Seeded Simpson (50 Days)**—Fine for outside planting to make a tender, semi-solid, crisp head. It is the easiest lettuce to grow; reliable and heat-resistant if you have not been successful with head lettuce, try Black-Seeded Simpson. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

- 240. Cos or Romaine (65 Days)**—Dark green strain. Has no heads which, if tied up, blanch pure white, and as crisp as celery. Makes fine heads even in hot weather. Very sweet and has a distinct quality that makes a pleasant change from other varieties. Try it to convince yourself how well it merits a place in your garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

- 241. Chicken Lettuce (55 Days)**—Unlike any you have ever seen, one that will yield more chicken feed than any plant grown for greens. Three to four feet high, loaded with leaves that may be pulled like kale. After cutting it keeps on growing. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**



Wood's Cabbage Lettuce



Kohl
Rabi.

KOHL RABI

Plant March
to May,
Aug. & Sept.

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb that grows above ground. Combines the flavors of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when 2 to 3 inches thick. Plant in drills as early as the ground can be worked, thinning out to stand 5 to 6 inches in the row. For a succession, plant every two weeks till end of April. For fall use, plant in August or early September. Kohl rabi should be more generally grown. Germination 60%.

- No. 225. EARLY WHITE WIENNA (55 Days)**—The best and earliest variety; flesh white and very tender; the quality and flavor are excellent. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.60 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb., postpaid.**

LEEK

Plant Feb.,
March & Sept.

CULTURE.—Superior to onions for soup flavoring, etc. Plant early in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high, trim off the tops and roots and transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in one-foot rows setting the plants in the ground up to their center leaves, and earth up to blanch the necks. One ounce will plant about 100 feet of drill.

- No. 227. LARGE FLAG [85 Days].**—Hardy, productive and of the best quality. **Pkt. 15c; oz. 75c.** Supply limited.

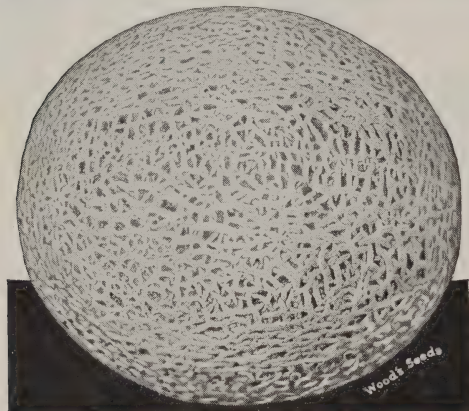


Large Flag Leek.

CANTALOUPE OR MUSKMELON

Colorado Grown—Plant in May and June

CULTURE—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill about one inch deep, and when well up, thin out, leaving four strong plants to the hill. Pinch off the ends of the vines when about a foot long; this will make them strong and bear more freely. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce plants 50 hills; two pounds to the acre.



Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe

No. 248. Wood's Perfection (80 Days)—The most delicious of all orange fleshed cantaloupes; beautiful in appearance, but the deliciously sweet, spicy flavor of its fine-grained, thick, solid flesh is its outstanding characteristic. In these respects we have never offered a melon that is its equal. There is no trace of stringiness; the flesh is so thick that the seed cavity is unusually small; it is covered with a lace-like netting over the entire melon. We recommend it to everyone as a melon of surpassing quality and fine delicious flavor. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb., postpaid.**

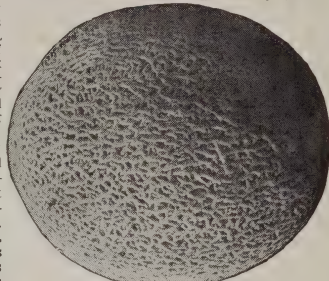


Wood's Early Knight Cantaloupe.

No. 249. Wood's Early Knight (Maryland or Sweet Air). (80 Days)—In earliness Knight ranks next to our Extra Early Hanover and Early Rocky Ford. It is a happy combination of earliness, productiveness and quality. The melons are nearly oval shaped, densely netted, of good size with thick bright green flesh that is very luscious and ripens close to the skin. Uniform in size, averaging 7 to 8 inches long, 5 to 6 inches across. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 260. Hale's Best No. 36 or H. B. —This is probably more generally grown

commercially than any other melon. It has held its place as a shipper on account of its earliness, thick meat, fine texture, delicious eating quality and its ability to stand up under hard shipping conditions. About 6 inches long, nearly round, densely covered with netting and almost entirely without ribs. It is also a splendid home garden melon. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.**

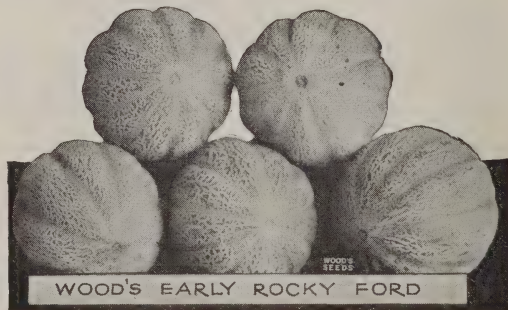


Hale's Best Cantaloupe

No. 256. Hale's Best—Jumbo Strain —A larger strain than the well known Hale's Best No. 36, largely grown for roadside markets and delivery by truck to the large city markets. The melons are slightly oval, weigh 5 to 6 pounds, heavily netted and more ribbed than No. 36. The salmon flesh is thick, sweet and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.**

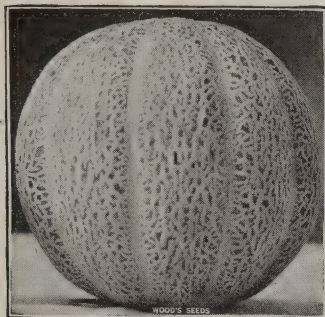
No. 251. Improved Rocky Ford Jr. (80 Days)—An early rust and blight resistant type of Rocky Ford, but somewhat larger. A vigorous grower, the vines keep green and produce big crops of beautifully netted melons. The flesh is thick, the seed pocket small; the netting is close and deep; the flavor is deliciously sweet. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.**

No. 254. Long John (85 Days)—The melons usually average 8 to 10 inches long, but often grow to 12 inches in length. Oblong in shape, distinctly ribbed and heavily netted; green fleshed, thick meat and of most delicious spicy flavor. When marketed it commands the highest prices. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.**



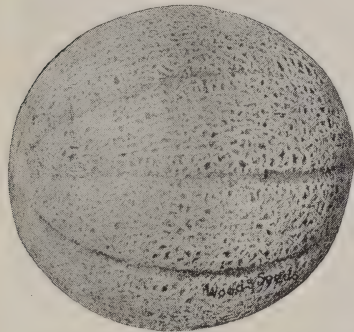
WOOD'S EARLY ROCKY FORD

No. 250. Wood's Early Rocky Ford (75 Days)—A strain selected for earliness. It is a week to ten days earlier than the original Rocky Ford, like it in shape, but a little larger. The melons are heavily netted, have small seed cavity, firm and thick green flesh, and are attractive in both shape and color. The flavor is deliciously sweet and spicy. It is early, prolific and of fine quality. This is just the melon to follow our Extra Early Hanover. It has that spicy flavor found only in the best cantaloupes. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.**



Extra Early Hanover

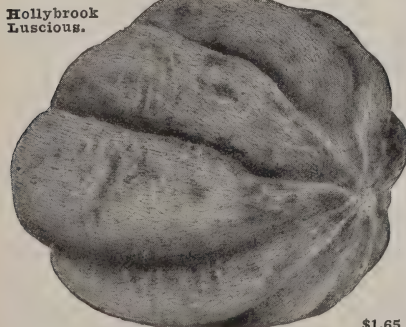
No. 252. Rocky Ford Netted Gem (85 Days)—The original Rocky Ford. The flesh is thick, with a small cavity; has that spicy flavor that makes a cantaloupe so delicious. Slightly ribbed, well covered with fine netting and uniform in size and shape. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.**



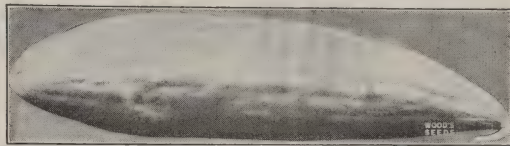
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.

No. 257. Tip-Top (90 Days)—Rightly named, for it is one of the most delicious melons. The fruits are of good size, quite well netted, evenly ribbed, have thick orange flesh, sweet, juicy and of the finest spicy flavor, even close to the rind. The supply is limited. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50, postpaid.**

No. 261. Hollybrook Luscious (90 Days)—For flavor and size, this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for market—they often weigh 15 to 20 lbs.—they are ideal for home use; one melon is enough for a family. The flavor is equal to that of a Honey Dew melon. Continues bearing till cold weather and holds its splendid quality up to the very last. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb., postpaid.**



No. 247. Extra Early Hanover (70 Days)—The earliest cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford. Notwithstanding its extreme earliness, it makes a large melon, round, slightly flattened at the ends and well netted. The flesh is green, thick and can be eaten to the very thin skin. In earliness, Extra Early Hanover is without a competitor. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c; 1 lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb., postpaid.**

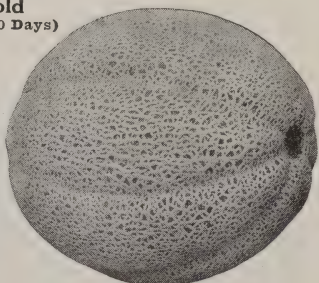


Banana Cantaloupe

No. 262. Banana (90 Days)—When introduced this was a curiosity, but on its merits has become a real necessity. It is banana shaped and has the banana flavor; grows 15 to 20 inches long by four to six inches in diameter; has thick orange flesh with delightfully sweet flavor. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.**

No. 255 Hearts of Gold Formerly called Hoodoo. (90 Days)

The thick orange flesh is deliciously sweet, juicy and spicy right down to the thin rind. The melons are nearly round and are covered with a dense gray netting that is insect resistant; it is also blight resistant. The melons are about six inches long and usually weigh about two pounds. Highly recommended for the home garden and market. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.**



No. 259. Large Hackensack

or **TURK'S CAP (85 Days)**—This is the type of melon once called muskmelon. The fruits are large, nearly round, flattened at the ends; has wide slices; is densely netted; the flesh is thick, sweet and juicy. Recommended only for the home garden and nearby market. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.**



Large Hackensack Musk Melon.

No. 263. Glass Melon or MANGO (90 Days)—For preserving, sweet pickles, mangoes stuffed like peppers, pies, and may be sliced and

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb., postpaid.

No. 245. Honey Dew (110 Days)—The smooth thin skin is creamy white when ripe and so tough that the melon is practically sealed up and will keep for a month or more. Allow 3 months to mature, pull when the blossom end is slightly soft, and keep a few days before serving. Has a flavor quite distinct from the flavor of a cantaloupe. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.**



Honey Dew Melon.

WOOD'S SOUTHERN GROWN WATERMELON SEEDS

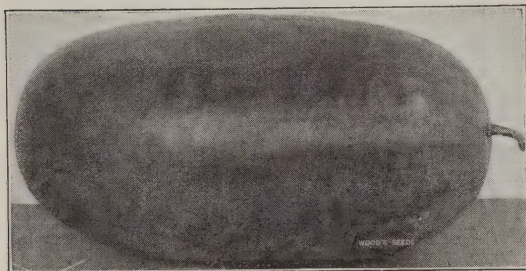
Plant in
May and June

Wood's Melon Seeds are saved from melons grown expressly for seeds. Do not be misled by offers of cheap seeds that are saved from culls and runts, melons left after the best have been sold. Such seeds are expensive if they cost you nothing. Plant the best—plant Wood's. Do not plant Northern and Western-grown seeds if you want the finest watermelons.

Prepare hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 6 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, when well up, thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. Do not grow near pumpkins and gourds. One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 pounds one acre.

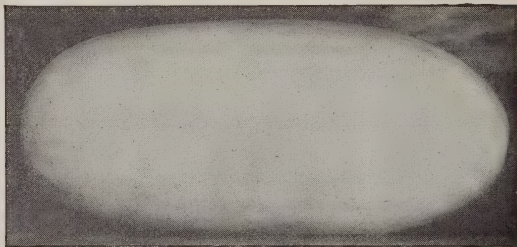
WILT-RESISTANT WATERMELONS

Wilt is the greatest menace to watermelon production in the South and varieties resistant to fusarian wilt have become a real necessity. It is a soil-borne disease and lives in the land for ten to fifteen years. The only remedy is to plant wilt-resistant varieties.



Leesburg Wilt-Resistant Watermelon

285. Leesburg or **Wilt-Resistant Kleckley's Sweet**. (90 Days). In every way fully equal to our standard strain of Kleckley's Sweet in quality and size, with the distinct advantage of being wilt resistant. It marks a conspicuous advance in the development of this universally popular melon for growing on wilt-sick soils. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; ½ lb. 50c; 1 lb. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

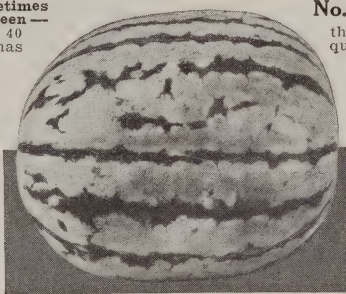


Hawkesbury Wilt-Resistant Watermelon

283. Hawkesbury (90 Days). Brought from Australia by the Norfolk Truck Experiment Station and grown on a severely wilt infested farm where our planting stock was obtained. It makes an oblong melon of good size, averaging about 35 lbs.; light grayish green color; tough rind; medium to deep red flesh; tender, sweet and juicy. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; ½ lb. \$1.10; 2-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 80c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 282. Dixie Queen (85 Days)—Sometimes called Cuban Queen—

Not the biggest melons (they average 35 to 40 pounds), but the quality is such that it has created quite a sensation. The sparkling, crisp, rich scarlet flesh is firm, sweet and juicy right up to the rind, which is thin and tough. It has been described as "unbeatable for the home garden." **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; ½ lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**



Dixie or Cuban Queen Watermelon

No. 280. Halbert Honey (85 Days)—

The introducer describes this as equal in flavor and as handsome as the Kleckley's Sweet and much more productive. A long, early melon, with dark, rich, glossy green rind, crimson flesh and sweetness that is unsurpassed. Fine for home use and nearby market, but not well suited for shipping. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; ½ lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 275. Stone Mountain (90 Days)—One of the largest of

the round or nearly round melons, for they frequently weigh 50 pounds or more. The outside color is dark green; the flesh is deep red, firm and solid, almost all heart with no white hearts or stringiness. It is especially recommended for the home garden and nearby markets; the rind is tough enough to stand considerable handling, and on arrival usually outsells other melons. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; ½ lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 281. Schochler (90 Days)—One of the really big melons,

frequently 45 pounds or more. It has a dark red, fine-grained meat; no white hearts; the rind for such a large melon is relatively thin, and the first taste will convince you of its rich, sugary flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; ½ lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

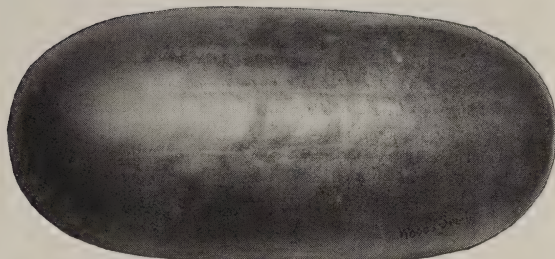
No. 273. Alabama Sweet [90 Days]—When grown on good

soil and under high cultivation, they frequently weigh fifty pounds, and they are practically all meat, for the rind is thin. There is a marked absence of the stringiness so often found in extra large melons; the bright red flesh is firm and very sweet and luscious. The melons are long, dark green with dark irregular stripes. A fine melon for the home garden and for nearby market. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; ½ lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 278. Jackson [90 Days]—If asked the sweetest melon for

home use, we would unhesitatingly name Jackson. Our opinion of Jackson is shared by practically every one who has been privileged to taste one of its delicious slices. The melons are long with a mottled green skin; the meat is a rich red, firm, there are no white hearts, and it ripens close to a thin rind. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; ½ lb. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

WOOD'S SOUTHERN GROWN WATERMELON SEEDS



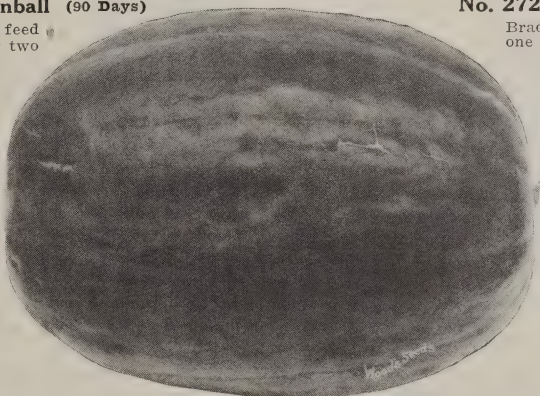
Kleckley's Sweet Watermelon

No. 269. Kleckley's Sweet or Monte Christo

THE "WONDERMELON." [85 Days]—Those who think they know watermelons will tell you that until you have eaten a slice of Improved Kleckley's you haven't really tasted the finest flavor to be found in watermelons. All of the sparkling, crisp, bright crimson meat is deliciously sweet right up to the thin rind. For the home garden we recommend it without reserve; it carries well for long distances, for the rind, though thin, is very tough. It is not unusual to have them weigh 50 pounds and more. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

276. Florida Giant or Cannonball (90 Days)

If you grow them on good land, feed them well and have only one or two melons to the vine, melons weighing nearly a hundred pounds may be grown under favorable growing conditions. The size of the melons depends on the land and the supply of proper plant food, but melons averaging 35 pounds should be produced under usual cultural methods. The melons are oval shaped with blunt ends, dark green skin, firm, crisp, bright red flesh that is inclined to be coarse grained. It is the largest of the newly introduced varieties. To produce extra big melons prune the vines to one or two fruits. The seeds are black. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; 2-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 80c per lb., postpaid.**



Florida Giant or Cannonball Watermelon

No. 274. Extra Early Dark Icing [80 Days]—Dark Icing is not one of the big melons, but makes ripe fruits earlier than any other good melon, and is extra good for home use and the nearby market. The meat is rich, red and sugary to the very thin rind. There is no better extra early melon, and if you want the first watermelon in your neighborhood, or want to be first on your local market, plant Extra Early Dark Icing. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 277. Tom Watson [90 Days]—For years the outstanding shipping melon and equally popular for the home garden. The dark green melons are large and long, the flesh rich red, distinctly crisp, juicy and sweet. Tom Watson is an excellent all purpose melon,—good for home use, for nearby market and for shipping for it keeps and ships well. By planting our Cut Red Strain it should retain its years old popularity and easily compete with newer varieties. Its attractive appearance makes it a ready seller at top market prices. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 271. Florida Favorite [85 Days]. Sometimes called Pearson

Early Dark Icing, yet Florida Favorite is classed as an extra early melon. There are few melons that can equal it in sweetness; it is not stringy; the flesh is bright crimson, crisp, solid and deliciously sweet. Although bigger melons have been introduced, Florida Favorite holds its splendid reputation for uniformly good quality and is a prime favorite especially for the home garden and for shipment to nearby market. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 279. Improved Georgia or Augusta Rattlesnake

[90 Days]—Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon and by many is preferred to all others. Our improved strain is even better than it ever was on account of constant selection and watchful work on it throughout a period of years. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor and fine quality are unsurpassed by any other melon. We recommend it for both the home garden and for shipping. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 270. Irish Gray [90 Days]

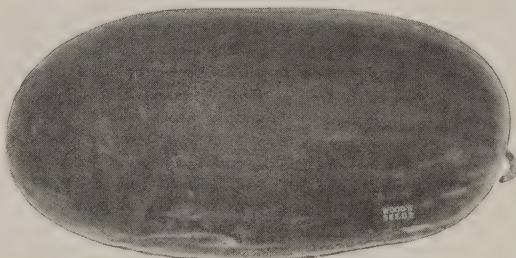
—In sweetness it is like Kleckley's Sweet; in shipping quality, it compares with Tom Watson. The thin rind is so tough it will not burst from rough treatment in transit; its keeping quality will appeal to shippers who have experienced losses on account of glutted markets. The color is a distinct mottled greenish gray; the flesh is red, sweet, crisp and free from stringiness. Although a grand shipper, it is equally fine for the home garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 272. Carolina Bradford (90 Days)

Bradford is not an early melon, but is one of the largest of the long varieties, and where best known it is preferred to all others. The color is a dark green with a still darker stripe; the flesh is deep red, is free from strings, fine grained, crisp, sweet and tender. The rind is thin but tough. The size of Bradford insures plenty of heart. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 284. Preserving Citron

(95 Days)—Used for making preserves and sweetmeats and for stock feeding. Enormously productive; keeps for months. Grow them just as you do watermelons, but not near your melon patch. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**



Carolina Bradford Watermelon

MUSTARD

Plant in February, March and April, September and October.
Plant in rows 12 to 18 inches apart; 1 ounce plants 100 feet of row.



Chinese Broad Leaved Mustard

292. Chinese Broad Leaved (40 Days)—Makes a large and tender growth without bitter taste. Ready six weeks from sowing; sweet and pungent. It stands longer before seeding than the curled varieties. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.

290. Southern Giant Curled (35 Days)—Beautifully ruffled, curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15; 2-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 90c per lb., postpaid.

294. Florida Broad Leaved (40 Days)—Exceptionally large, thick, bright green smooth leaves with toothed edges; a quick grower. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.

291. Tendergreen or Mustard Spinach (25 Days)—A mild mustard with a spinach flavor that can be grown in 3 to 4 weeks, and in almost any season of the year, even during hot summer weather, and make an abundance of greens. Make a planting every two weeks. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.



Tendergreen or Mustard Spinach

PARSLEY

CULTURE—Plant in February, March or early in April half an inch deep, in rows a foot apart, pressing the soil after planting. Slow to germinate, sometimes 2 or 3 weeks in coming up. Germination may be hastened by soaking 24 to 36 hours before planting, or by covering the rows with boards to retain the moisture. A few radish seed should be sown in the row with parsley to mark the row and allow early cultivation. The radishes can be pulled early and will not interfere with the parsley. If dried crisp and rubbed to powder it may be bottled for use later. An ounce plants 100 feet.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley

OKRA OR GUMBO

When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart and thin out to a foot apart. For winter use, slice into narrow rings when young, string them and hang in the shade to dry; or they may be pickled like cucumbers or canned. One ounce will plant 30 feet of drill.

297. Dwarf Long Green Pod (60 Days)—Dwarf, but immensely productive. The pods are tender, of the best quality, set thickly on the plant, form early and are borne throughout the season. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 40c per lb., postpaid.

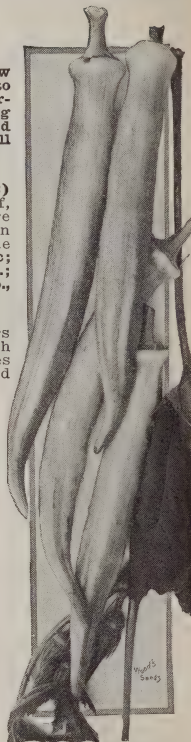
296. White Velvet (60 Days)—Bears round, white, smooth pods, 6 to 7 inches long, without ridges like other varieties; slender, fleshy and very tender. The extra large pods are produced in great abundance. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 40c per lb., postpaid.

298. Perkins Mammoth Long Green (60 Days)—



Clemson Spineless Okra

Wonderfully productive; the intense green pods, 8 to 9 inches long, are borne from 3 to 4 inches above ground to the top of the plant. The long slender pods are straight, pointed, and hold their tenderness. Fine for canning. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 40c per lb., postpaid.



Perkins Mammoth Long Green Okra

295. Clemson Spineless (60 Days)—The Clemson Experiment Station introduced this newest okra variety that was awarded the silver medal by the All America judges. It is a spineless strain of Perkins Mammoth Long Green, produces a prodigious crop of rich, deep green, tender, straight spineless pods of uniformly fine quality. As early as Perkins. Grows 4 feet high. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

No. 314. Champion Moss Curled (70 Days)—The most improved strain; is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

No. 315. Plain or Single (70 Days)—Harder than the curled; stronger flavored; color very dark green; fine for flavoring soups, stews and garnishing, or they may be dried till crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles till needed. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

No. 313. Hamburg Parsnip Rooted (90 Days)—Both the tops and roots are edible. The 5 to 6-inch parsnip-like roots are used for flavoring soups and stews, and may be stored for winter use. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

WOOD'S BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS are from layers of known performance. For breeds and prices, see page 71.

Plant 1 oz. to 100
feet of row; 5 to 6 lbs.
to the acre.

ONION

Plant in Feb.,
March, April, August
and September.

In February, March and April plant thickly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in hot-beds or plant outside later. When the size of a goose quill transplant 3 to 4 inches apart in 15 to 18-inch rows. Plantings may also be made where the onions are to grow, thinning out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart, but the transplanting method gives seeds, at least two weedings, and gives larger yields. **KEEP FREE OF WEEDS.**



Yellow
Globe
Danvers.

No. 302. Yellow Globe Danvers

[110 Days].—The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. Medium to large size, averaging about 2 inches in diameter, uniformly globe-shaped, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop. Early and even ripening, attractive, uniform shape, good keeping quality and mild flavor have all combined to make Danvers the most popular yellow onion for spring planting. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00; 2-lb. lots \$4.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.50 per lb., postpaid.

$\frac{1}{4}$ peck 4 lbs.
Peck 8 lbs.
Bushel 32 lbs.

ONION SETS

CULTURE.—Plant 4 inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except Potato onions, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 10 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared and they will be ready for the table several weeks earlier than onions grown from seeds. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring. 5 to 8 bushels plant an acre.



Japanese or Ebenezer

—No onion will keep better, and none send up as few seed stalks. It makes a fine, hard onion of good size and matures early. In yield it excels all onions grown from sets. The flesh is white, firm and sweet. By mail postpaid, pt. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 80c; peck \$1.25.

Not postpaid, qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 60c; peck \$1.00.

YELLOW DANVERS—

The most popular of all the yellow varieties; the large, handsome onions are ready early in the summer. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 80c; peck \$1.00.

SILVER SKIN.—Silvery white. The best white onion for spring setting; mild flavor. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 90c; peck \$1.50. Not postpaid, qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 70c; peck \$1.25.

RED WETHERSFIELD.—The best all-purpose red onion; a big cropper, hardy and a good keeper. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 80c; peck \$1.25. Not postpaid, qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 60c; peck \$1.00.

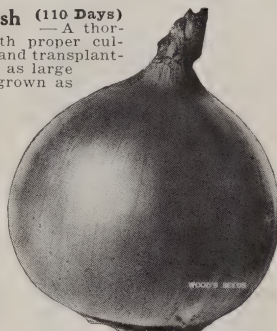
YELLOW POTATO.—Makes large onions of mild flavor. The smallest sets produce one to two large onions; medium sized sets produce a number of medium to small sets, the large onions produce a great many small sets. They are produced in clusters, increasing by division of the parent onion. By mail postpaid, qt. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 95c; peck \$1.60. Not postpaid, qt. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 75c; peck \$1.35.

WHITE MULTIPLIER.—Fine for early spring bunching. Matures very early; the flesh is pure white and very mild. No onion keeps better. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 90c; peck \$1.50. Not postpaid, qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 70c; peck \$1.25.

ONION PLANTS.—Ready after March 1st. Yellow and Crystal Wax Bermuda. 35c per 100; 500 for \$1.40; \$2.35 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per 100; 500 for \$1.15; \$2.00 per 1,000.

306. Valencia Sweet Spanish (110 Days)

—A thoroughbred among onions. With proper culture, sowing the seeds in beds and transplanting 6 inches apart in the row, as large and as sweet onions can be grown as any that are imported. The globe shaped bulbs are light yellow; the flesh sparkling white, fine grained, mild and exceptionally sweet. Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.50; 2-lb. lots \$6.25 per lb., postpaid.



Valencia Sweet Spanish Onion

No. 308. Prize Taker or Spanish King (100 Days)

—Large and of fine flavor, like nearly all Spanish onions. The skin is rich straw color, the flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up firm and hard; a good cropper and always uniformly globe shaped with small neck. The young plants can be used as a salad, the half grown onions in early summer and the ripe onions during the remainder of the year. Prize Taker is a success wherever onions can be grown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$6.00; 2-lb. lots \$5.75 per lb., postpaid.

No. 301. Large Red Wethersfield

[100 Days].—Large, somewhat flattened; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very hardy and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50; 2-lb. lots \$4.25 per lb., postpaid.

No. 309. Extra Early White Pearl (85 Days)

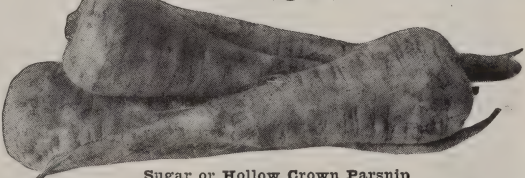
—The earliest white onion; makes good sized pearly white bulbs, tender, mild and of the best flavor. To make early spring onions, sow thickly in rows during March or early April; put out the sets next fall to make large onions next spring before any other kinds are ready. Splendid for pickling. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

No. 303. Silver Skin or White Portugal

(100 Days) — A beautiful pure white onion of good size, largely used for growing matured onions, for sets, for pickling, for bunching in the spring and for use as a salad when young. The flesh and skin are pure white, very mild and sweet. It makes a nice, firm, hard onion, one that will keep. The small bulbs make as good a pickling onion as our White Pearl. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.00; 2-lb. lots \$5.75 per lb., postpaid.

PARSNIP

Plant from March
to June 15th.



Sugar or Hollow Crown Parsnip

CULTURE.—Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit and continue planting till the middle of June. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows 18 inches apart, and when 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially in dry weather; plant a few radish seeds with them to mark the row for early cultivation. Parsnips are improved by frost, so they can be dug as wanted, or stored for winter use. Do not use fresh stable manure on parsnips. An ounce plants 25 feet of drill; 5 pounds plant an acre.

317. Sugar or Hollow Crown (100 Days)

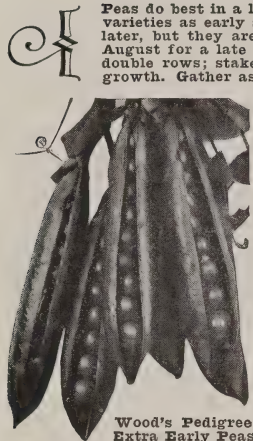
—The standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. Fine for both table and stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb., postpaid.

GARDEN PEAS—Early Varieties

Plant February to May and in August.

(Varieties marked with star (*) are wrinkled)

Peas do best in a light, rich, loamy soil that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early as the ground can be worked. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy and should be planted later, but they are sweeter and better flavored. For a continuous crop, plant every two weeks—as late as August for a late crop. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, 2½ to 3 feet between the double rows; stake the tall varieties with brush and work the earth toward them two or three times during growth. Gather as fast as they are fit to use, otherwise they will stop bearing.



Wood's Pedigree
Extra Early Peas

319. Wood's Pedigree Extra Early (50 days; 2½ feet)—All that its name implies, a thoroughbred pea. The pods are well shaped and well filled, containing usually 5 to 7 beautiful green peas, the pods retaining their fresh green color long after being picked. We recommend this pea on account of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods and great productiveness. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

321. Wilt-Resistant Extra Early Alaska (Sometimes called Nonpareil and Earliest of All). (50 days; height 2½ feet)—Recommended for its earliness and hardness, allowing extra early planting; pods and peas are not large, but are borne in abundance. In earliness it is a close rival to our Pedigree Extra Early. A prime favorite with market growers as it holds its green color so well, and almost the entire crop can be gathered at a single picking. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

322. Large Podded Alaska or Ameer (55 days; height 2½ feet)—Extra Early Alaska, but the pods are very much larger, the peas are larger, and it is more productive. The dark green pods are frequently borne in pairs; its hardness allows earlier planting than the wrinkled varieties; it bears abundantly and the quality is good. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.



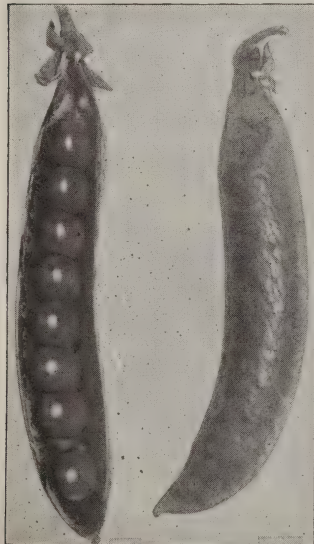
Wilt-Resistant Extra
Early Alaska Peas

328. Early Bird or Laxton's Superb (55 days; height 18 to 20 inches)—The earliest large-podded semi-wrinkled pea bearing medium dark green pods 4 to 4½ inches long that usually contain 7 to 9 large peas of quite good quality. Hardy enough to allow planting two weeks ahead of the wrinkled varieties. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

324. Nott's Excelsior* (60 days; height 15 inches)—Has all the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem, but is a better yielder. The 3-inch pods contain 5 to 7 good sized, tender and delicious peas. A won- derful yielder and highly recommended. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

323. Laxton's Progress* (53 days; height 15 to 18 inches)—The earliest and one of the best of the large-podded wrinkled peas, and yields better than any other peas of equal quality; the 4 to 4½-inch pods are dark green, large, long and well filled with sweet and delicious peas. With many market growers it is supplanting Thomas Laxton; they prefer it because the pods can be easily and economically picked. Progress will appeal to both home gardeners and market growers because of its earliness and its really choice, sweet quality. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

INOCULATE GARDEN PEAS FOR BETTER CROPS
It costs little but pays handsomely.

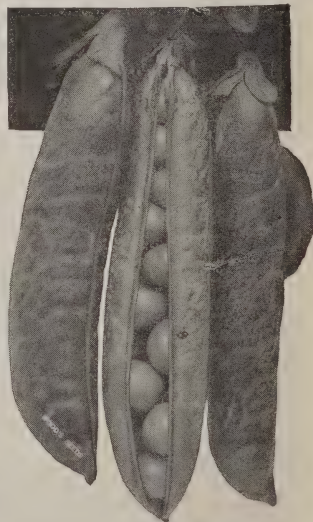


Laxton's Progress Peas

329. Laxtonian or Hundredfold* (Sometimes called Blue Bantam). (55 days; height 15 to 18 inches)—A fine combination of earliness, productiveness and extra fine quality. A wrinkled pea, producing large, intensely dark green pods 4 inches long, containing 6 to 8 large, luscious peas. There is no better extra early wrinkled pea. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

332. Thomas Laxton* (55 days; height 2½ feet)—A wrinkled pea with dark green pods nearly 4 inches long that are packed with peas, often 7 or 8 to the pod. It is only a few days later than the extra early smooth peas; is quite hardy and very prolific. In quality, the peas are without a superior. Recommended for earliness, size and fine quality. Only a few days later than Extra Early Alaska. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

325. Little Marvel* (55 days; height 18 inches)—Among the earliest of the better wrinkled peas; has a stocky vine heavily set with dark green 3-inch pods closely crowded with 6 to 8 peas of exceptionally good quality and flavor. Only a few days later than the extra early smooth seeded peas, but of better quality; tender and sweet. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.



Laxtonian or Hundredfold Peas

SECOND EARLY AND LATE PEAS

Varieties marked with a star (*) are wrinkled.

337. Bliss Everbearing* (70 days; height 2½ feet)—If picked as the pods mature, the vines throw out branches bearing pods that mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are of good size, tender, and of fine flavor. Pods 3 inches long, broad, of good size and well filled. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

345. Dwarf Telephone or Daisy* (70 days; height 1½ feet)—A dwarf type of our tall Telephone, with all the splendid qualities of that fine pea, and about a week earlier. It is an abundant bearer of long, broad, straight pods about 4½ inches long that frequently contain 7 to 8 big, luscious sweet peas. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

340. Champion of England* (80 days; height 4 feet)—Regarded as one of the best late peas. Highly prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luscious pea. Hardy and vigorous in growth; pods 4 inches long, broad, nearly straight, medium dark green color; of delicious flavor; a very profuse bearer. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

342. Large White Marrowfat (80 days; height 4 feet)—A big yielder for mid-season and late crop. The pods contain 4 to 5 peas, are about 3 inches long, full to the ends. Not as sweet as the wrinkled varieties, but undoubtedly the most productive of all garden peas and very hardy. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

339. Wood's Dark Green Telephone* (75 days; height 3½ feet)—A highly bred pea of attractive appearance and fine quality. This pea should not be confused with the light colored Telephones as generally sold. Our Telephones are longer and larger podded, much darker green and are richer in flavor. The pods generally measure 5 to 5½ inches long, are broad, straight and are filled to capacity with big, tender peas, usually 6 to 8 peas to the pod. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

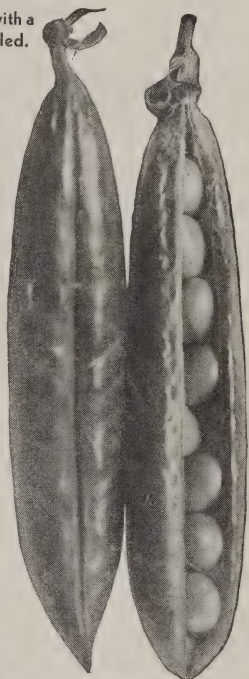
Edible Podded or Salad Peas

The finest type of sugar peas. Has no equal for sweetness and tenderness

344. Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar*

(75 days; height 4½ feet)—Really a double purpose pea, for it may be used as an edible podded as well as a shelled pea, and is the equal of the sweetest wrinkled variety. The pods when about half grown should be sliced and boiled like snap beans and served with butter or sauce to make a tempting and delicious dish. The pods are 5 to 6 inches long, 1½ inches broad, and are produced continuously for a long season. Requires support. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

343. Dwarf Gray Sugar (75 days)—A highly productive pea growing 2½ feet high, bearing an abundance of sweet, tender pods about 3 inches long. Prepare for the table just as you would snap beans. The pods are not as large as our Mammoth Luscious; the flavor is fine, resistant to fusarium blight; purple blossom. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.



Wood's Dark Green Telephone

Plant in boxes in February or March, cover ¼ inch deep, and transplant outside in May, 18 inches apart, in 2 or 3-foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, and until July, plant outside for a late crop. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Use manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are six inches high, will materially increase the yield.

353. Ruby Giant or World Beater

(115 Days). Larger than Ruby King and almost as early; 5 inches long by 3½ inches across; flesh thick and mild. A really fine all-round pepper for the home garden and market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb., postpaid.

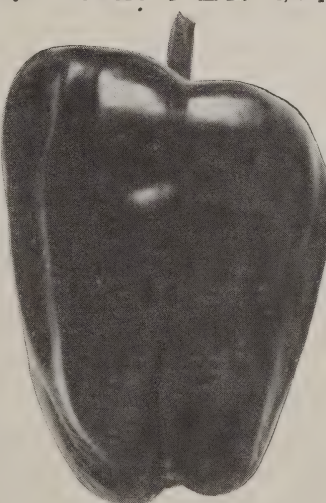
357. California Wonder (120 Days). In size it compares with Chinese Giant, about 4 inches across by 4½ to 5 inches long, but in thickness of flesh there is no other pepper to compare with it; with most of them the flesh is a quarter of an inch thick. This is its outstanding point of excellence, for such thickness of flesh is not found in any other pepper. It is medium early; the quality is of the finest, being sweet, crisp, tender and never hot. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00; 2-lb. lots \$3.70 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.10 per lb., postpaid.

352. Large Sweet Bull Nose (120 Days). Large fruits with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for salads and stuffing. Grows 2 feet high and very productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb., postpaid.

Plant February and March
May to July

PEPPER

One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants



Ruby Giant Pepper

PEPPER PLANTS—See page 29.

354. Ruby King (110 Days). Wonderfully productive, bearing fruits 4½ to 5 inches long by 3 inches across. Its large size and thick, mild flesh make it particularly fine for stuffing. Color bright ruby red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.

356. Early Neapolitan (100 Days). The good sweet peppers. A week earlier than any large bell pepper. A wonderful bearer, 30 to 40 fruits being borne by a single plant. About 4 inches long by 5 to 6 inches around; bright red, thick, very mild and sweet. Bears continuously till frost. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.30 per lb., postpaid.

355. Pimento (110 Days). Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meats, rice, etc., and baked; can be served as a salad and for canning is especially fine; smooth and uniform in shape and size; bears abundantly till frost. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.

358. Long Red Cayenne (125 Days). Very hot, used for pickling and drying for winter use; 3 to 4 inches long; a profuse yielder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.30 per lb., postpaid.

359. Red Chili (140 Days). Bears immense quantity of small, hot peppers for making pepper sauce, pepper vinegar, pickling and drying. Pods 1½ inches long. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00; 2-lb. lots \$3.70 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.10 per lb., postpaid.

1 ounce will plant
20 hills
3 pounds one acre

PUMPKIN

Plant
May and
June

Plant in May or June in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, one inch deep, and cultivate till the vines get strong; thin out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows. Do not grow near squashes or melons.

366. Sugar or Pie Not large, but one of the sweetest and best for pies; fine grained, deliciously sweet and a good keeper; flesh rich deep orange-yellow. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c; 2-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

369. King of the Mammoths or Jumbo A giant among pumpkins; they have been grown 2 feet or more in diameter; they usually average about 60 pounds. Bright yellow with thick, firm orange-yellow, sweet and tender flesh; fine for pies and stock feeding. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

367. Cashaw or Crookneck Green striped. A fine table pumpkin and equally good for stock. Large and very productive; meat is rich, yellow, tender, of the best flavor, very sweet and a good keeper. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

368. Tennessee Sweet Potato The creamy white flesh is very thick, fine grained, very sweet and delicious and like the sweet potato in flavor. A first-class keeper and a good yielder. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

370. Large Sweet Cheese A fine pumpkin for both table and stock. Often attains 25 pounds in weight; they are mottled green and yellow when young, becoming creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is yellow, extra thick, tender, sweet and of the finest quality. For pies, for canning and for feeding stock, it is first class. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 45c per lb., postpaid.**

1 oz. will plant 50
feet; 8 to 10 lbs.
1 acre

RADISH

Plant February
to May; August
and September

To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly. Commencing with the first mild spell, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply worked soil. May also be grown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or planted in the row with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips.

PRICE All varieties unless otherwise quoted: **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**



375. Early Red or Scarlet Turnip (Scarlet Button). (25 Days)—A quick growing, round, rich red radish, with small tops; crisp and tender. Fine for early outdoor planting.

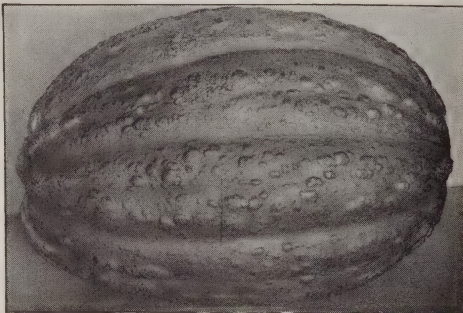
376. Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip or Sparkler. (25 Days)—The bright scarlet color relieved by the pure white tip makes it particularly attractive. Crisp and snappy, yet mild in flavor.

378. Extra Early Scarlet Globe (25 Days)—So quick in growth that it can be depended on to produce crisp, juicy radishes with that snappy quality a radish should have. Almost globe-shaped; color a rich bright scarlet; flesh white. Thoroughly satisfactory.

382. Round Radishes Mixed—All the round varieties mixed; just the thing for the home garden.

388. Brightest Long Scarlet (30 Days)—Bright scarlet with white tip; crisp, tender and sweet; flesh very white, mild and tender.

371. Corn Field Pumpkin For stock feeding; usually planted in corn-fields, making enormous crops. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 40c per lb., postpaid.**



Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin

365. Virginia Mammoth We have never grown a pumpkin that combines so many good qualities as the Virginia Mammoth. It not only grows to an immense size, but its keeping quality is most remarkable. We have kept them in fine condition for a whole year after they were taken from the field. It is undoubtedly the best and most productive pumpkin for southern growers. Oval shaped, the flesh thick, of fine flavor; makes a delicious pumpkin pie as anyone could wish, and is equally good for stock feeding. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.**

381. French Breakfast (25 Days)—Shaped like an olive; the upper part is bright scarlet, shading to clear white at the tip. The roots are about an inch and a half long, crisp, sweet and tender; grows quickly.

385. Long Scarlet Summer (35 Days)—No radish will keep still remain firm and crisp. Fine for growing outdoors for summer use; bright scarlet shading to pure white at the tip.

389. White Strasburg (40 Days)—A fine summer radish; stands severe heat and grows quickly. Skin and flesh pure white; firm, crisp and tender. Ready five weeks from planting, but retains its crispness even when old.

387. Long White Icicle (30 Days)—The finest early, pure white, long radish. On good soil they are ready in 25 to 30 days, and will remain crisp and tender longer than any first early variety.

390. Long Radishes Mixed—A fine mixture of all the long varieties.

WINTER RADISHES

Plant during August or September, and when freezing weather comes on pack in sandy soil, either buried outdoors or in a cool cellar, where they will keep all winter.

PRICES WINTER RADISHES—**Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.**

392. Chinese or Celestial (60 Days)—Beautiful white skin and flesh; 6 to 8 inches long, 2 ½ to 3 inches in diameter, crisp, tender, juicy and very mild.

393. Rose China Winter (60 Days)—About 5 inches long, 1 ½ to 2 inches across, holding its thickness to the bottom. The skin is a deep rose color, the flesh white, firm, solid, crisp and pungent; splendid keepers.

394. Long Black Spanish (60 Days)—One of the latest and hardest. The flesh is white, firm, pungent and of good flavor; 7 to 9 inches long.

No. 397 RHUBARB or Pie Plant

Plant in March in a shaded place, and when a few inches high thin to 12 inches apart, and in the fall or following spring transplant 4 feet apart. The best stalks are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. Apply plenty of manure. Our rhubarb makes fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.**

Rhubarb Roots—See page 29.

SQUASH or CYMLING

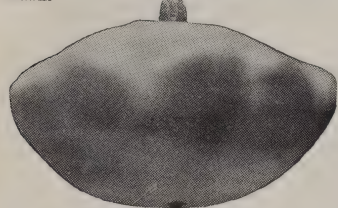
Plant April to July

Summer Squash, 1 oz. plants 25 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. an acre. Winter Squash, 1 oz. plants 10 hills; 4 lbs. to an acre

CULTURE.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant about 1 inch deep, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the winter sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving 3 or 4 plants to the hill. Break the stems of the winter squashes when gathering.

No. 407. Wood's Earliest Prolific

The earliest, the meatiest and best summer squash. 10 days earlier than Early White Bush.



Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

lipped squashes that everyone should give it preference. **Pkt. 10c;** 10-1b. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.

PRICE.—All varieties unless otherwise quoted: **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.

416. Giant Summer Straightneck (60 Days). Like Summer Crookneck, except the neck is straight, thicker and contains more flesh. The same deep color and rich flavor as Crookneck; heavily warted, 15 to 18 inches long, about 5 inches in diameter at the large end.

411. Cocozelle or Italian Marrow (65 Days). A bush variety that produces squashes a foot long that are prepared like eggplant. Use when about 8 inches long; very productive, tender and delicious. Ours is the long green type. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

CULTURE.—Plant in March or April in rich, light, deeply worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it makes the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be planted in May and June if the season is favorable or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get established.

No. 399. Mammoth Sandwich Island —The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior in size, weight and productiveness. A strong grower, with large, long, white tapering roots, without tendency to branch. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.

SPINACH

Plant February to April, September to December 15

CULTURE.—For early summer use, plant early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 1½ to 2 ft. between the rows. Requires but little cultivation. Two ounces will plant 100 feet of drill; 12 to 15 pounds one acre. The above applies to all varieties except New Zealand, which should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm and will yield an abundant supply of delightful succulent greens right up to cold weather.

Mustard Spinach

See Tendergreen, page 20



408. Early White Bush or PATTY-PAN CYMLING. (60 Days) Creamy white, about 8 inches across, scalloped around the edges and quite meaty.

409. Mammoth White Bush (60 Days). It differs from Early White Bush in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white; the fruits are thick, the flesh tender and of the best quality.

410. Mammoth Yellow Bush Golden Custard. (60 Days). Except in color this is similar to Mammoth White Bush. Rich, deep orange skin; creamy yellow flesh of fine quality.

412. Golden Summer Crookneck (60 Days). Of dwarf, bushy habit; very productive; bears early and continues through the summer; of rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

417. Black Zucchini Long cylindrical dark green fruits weighing 5 to 6 lbs. Use when young, slicing with skin on and cook like egg plant. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

415. Table Queen or Acorn Summer and winter squash. (60 Days). About the size of a cocoonut, just right for cutting in half and baking; the flesh is rich orange, cooks dry, sweet as a sweet potato. Keeps well; enormously productive. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

413. Hubbard (100 Days). Winter squash. Large and heavy, with bright orange flesh; fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; fine keeper; none better for squash pies. **Pkt. 10c;** oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb., postpaid.

414. Golden Hubbard Winter squash. (95 Days). Similar to Green Hubbard but earlier and orange-red color. Flesh deep orange; a fine keeper. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify

1 ounce plants 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds one acre

PRICE.—All varieties unless otherwise quoted: **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

No. 405. Long Standing Bloomsdale (50 Days). —Springs stand about ten days longer before going to seed than the re-selected Bloomsdale strain.

No. 403. Virginia Blight Resistant (45 Days) —Developed by the Virginia Experiment Station to resist blight or yellows. The leaves are dark green, curled and wrinkled.

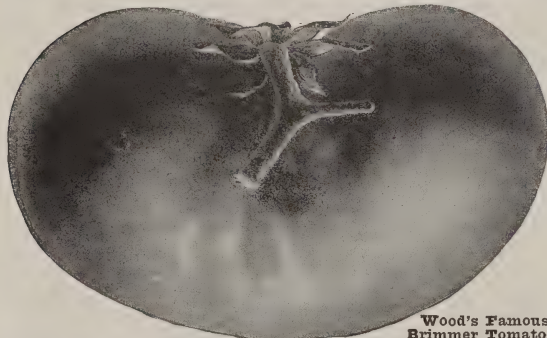
No. 402. Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale (Re-selected) (45 Days). —Very early, hardy and grows rapidly; leaves curly like a Savoy cabbage. Best for fall sowing.

No. 404. New Zealand (55 Days). —Thrives during the hottest weather in any soil, rich or poor. The tender tips may be cut every few days, and continues till frost. When the ground is thoroughly warm, soak for 24 hours and plant 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way. **Pkt. 10c;** oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.75 per lb., postpaid.

WOOD'S PEDIGREE TOMATOES

CULTURE.—Six or eight weeks before frost is over plant one-quarter inch deep in hot-beds or shallow boxes, and when they have made four leaves transplant to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them, so that they will become strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and shade them a few days until well rooted. Spray with bordeaux mixture to prevent disease, and in it put arsenate of lead to kill insects. A 5-8-5 fertilizer gives the biggest yield. Do not plant in an old seed bed.

1 ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants for an acre.



Wood's Famous
Brimmer Tomato

425. June Pink Tomato (95 Days).—Sometimes called Pink Earliana. The earliest pink tomato.

Except in color, it is very much like Spark's Earliana, almost as early, rather smoother, but has the further advantage of having a longer fruiting season, the vines continuing to bear and ripen its fruit until frost. The fruit is medium in size, uniform, smooth and attractive, without cracks and green core. A first-class tomato for the earliest crop in the home garden, and a fine shipper, as it does not readily bruise and crack. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.75; 2-lb. lots \$3.50 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.35 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.20 per lb., postpaid.

422. Spark's Earliana (Bright Red). (90 Days).—

A real extra-early tomato, one that will make fruits of good size, solid and of good quality. Unfortunately, many Earliana stocks produce rough and irregular fruits.

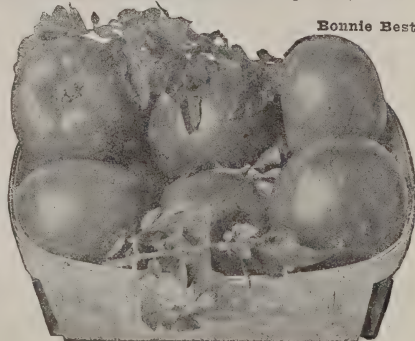
Every year our planting stock is saved from plants that bear only perfect, smooth, extra early tomatoes, and is as near perfect, will bear as early and as many fruits as any that can be had. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75

per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.30 per lb., postpaid.

No. 424. Bonnie Best (Scarlet). [100 Days]

factory. A vigorous grower and enormously prolific, with later than Earliana, but more satisfactory.

Its greatest characteristic is its remarkable uniformity in size and smoothness; no rough fruits. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb., postpaid.



Bonnie Best

No. 437 Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato [110 Days]

1st IN QUALITY
IN SIZE
IN PRODUCTIVENESS

—There is no tomato that can compare with Brimmer. Although it is the largest and most productive of all tomatoes, this statement refers particularly to the quality, flavor and meatiness of the fruits that are without the acidity so objectionable in some varieties.

Quality —In the breeding of our Brimmer, quality is our first consideration. The flavor is delicious and they are so free of acid that they may be eaten with impunity by those to whom acid tomatoes bring distress. For slicing, no tomato can compare with Brimmer. The slices are usually large enough to fill an ordinary salad dish.

Size and Weight —Brimmers measuring 15 to 16 inches in circumference, and weighing 2½ pounds or more, are not at all unusual. They are all meat, have very few seeds and no core.

Productiveness —Although a few days later than the very early varieties, the enormous size and remarkable yield more than make up for the few days difference in earliness. The vines bear a tremendous load of fruits right up to frost, and the fruits are large till the end of the season. Brimmer not only makes big tomatoes, but a lot of them.

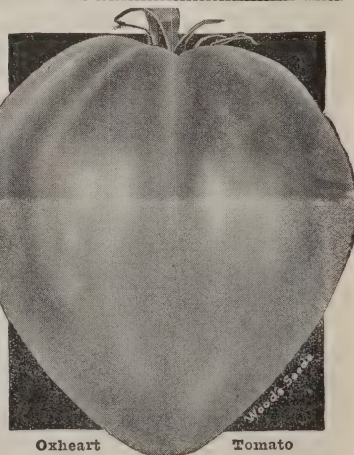
How to Grow Brimmers —To make the biggest tomatoes and stem, tie the vines up to strong five-foot stakes; this gives ample room for development, plenty of sunlight, holds them off the ground and enables the vines to continue to yield a constant supply right up to frost.

PRICE—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$2.25; ½ lb. \$4.00; lb. \$7.50, postpaid.

Brimmer Tomato Plants —Ready April, May, June and July. See page 29 for prices.

No. 432. Oxheart

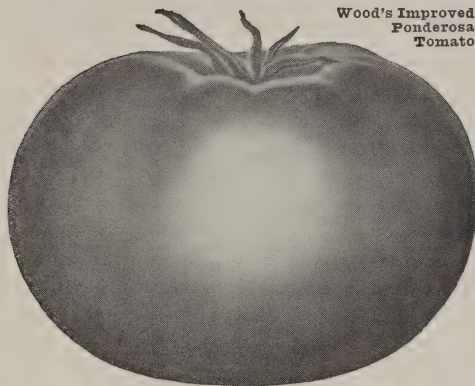
(110 Days) —Not only shaped like a beef heart, but when well grown is almost as large. The color is deep pink, about like Improved Ponderosa; they have the same mild flavor and texture, but even fewer seeds; in fact, it is almost seedless, frequently two inches of meat without a seed cavity. A fine tomato for the home gardener. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50; 2-lb. lots \$5.20 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.80 per lb., postpaid.



Oxheart

Tomato

Wood's Pedigree Tomatoes—Continued



Wood's Improved
Ponderosa
Tomato

No. 436. Wood's Improved Ponderosa Beefsteak Tomato. [110 Days]—

Before our Brimmer was introduced, Ponderosa was the outstanding tomato in size and quality. Unfortunately, the old Ponderosa was rough and uneven. In our improved strain the tendency to produce rough fruits has been overcome without in any way sacrificing the many fine qualities that made this fine tomato famous. The plants are healthy and luxuriant, quite blight-resistant and continuous and abundant bearers. They are so vigorous that even in dry seasons we have grown tomatoes of unusual size. The fruits are practically all meat, with exceptionally few seeds. If trained to a single stem, tomatoes weighing a pound or more are not unusual. Color, purplish pink. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50; 2-lb. lots \$5.20 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.80 per lb., postpaid.

423. Chalk's Early Jewel (Bright Scarlet). (100 Days).—

Extra early, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper, with fruits of large size and sweeter flavor; in quality and handsome appearance like the Stone, but distinctly earlier. A particular advantage is its hardy robust growth, admitting of earlier setting in the field; withstands cool weather where more tender sorts would be injured. It continues bearing through a long season. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb., postpaid.

No. 438. Stone (Bright Scarlet). [110 Days]—One of the heaviest and most solid of the large tomatoes



Stone Tomato

435. Greater Baltimore (Bright Scarlet). (110 Days).—Even in unfavorable seasons a big yield

of good-sized fruits; deep from stem to blossom ends, firm and solid and free from ridges and cracks. It ripens evenly to the stem. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.

Wilt Resistant Varieties

DON'T RISK FAILURE IF YOUR LAND IS WILT INFESTED, PLANT A WILT-RESISTANT VARIETY

Marglobe Wilt-Resistant Deep Scarlet (100 Days)

428. **CERTIFIED STRAIN**—Our Certified Marglobe was inspected in the field by the State certifying authority by whom it was certified as true to type and free of disease. We believe it is as fine a strain as can be had and will yield the large, smooth, beautifully shaped fruits in demand in all markets and especially required by canners. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.30 per lb., postpaid.

426. **STANDARD STRAIN**—Grown from selected planting stock originally supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.



Certified Marglobe Wilt-Resistant Tomato

427. **Break o'Day Scarlet. (95 Days)**—Its outstanding features are earliness and productiveness. It is really a very early Marglobe, has much the same shape, color and size, thickness of walls, but almost as early as Earliana, yet deep, solid smooth; of good size and almost seedless. The foliage is sparse. It is resistant to both wilt and nailhead rust. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25; 2-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.65 per lb., postpaid.

429. **Rutgers Wilt-Resistant—Certified Deep Scarlet. (100 Days)**—When a Rutgers is red on the outside, you can be assured it is ripe all through, for it begins to ripen at the center. It is very much like Marglobe in shape, except somewhat flatter at the stem end; is equally as wilt-resistant; the outer and inner walls are solid meat; has small seed cavity and very few seeds. A consistent cropper, an excellent tomato for the home garden, for market, canning and for tomato juice. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25; 2-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.65 per lb., postpaid.

420. **Certified Pritchard (SCARLET TOPPER) Scarlet. (95 Days)**—Uniform, smooth, globe-shaped fruits, large, solid and heavy; have thick walls; skin and flesh are intense scarlet; no core and small seed pockets. The sturdy vines are heavy producers, have abundant foliage to protect the fruits and bear for a long season. Pritchard promises to become an outstanding leader among home gardeners, market gardeners and canners. It succeeds best on heavy soils. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25; 2-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.65 per lb., postpaid.

YELLOW TOMATOES

No. 441. **Golden Ponderosa [110 Days]**—Like the well-known Ponderosa in size, shape and fine quality, but golden yellow in color. It is a wonderful bearer and the flavor is excellent. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50; 2-lb. lots \$5.20 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.80 per lb., postpaid.

No. 440. **Yellow Plum [100 Days]**—Makes small fruits of delicate flavor for preserves. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

No. 442. **Yellow Pear** oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

TOMATO PLANTS—See page 29.

TURNIP AND RUTABAGA

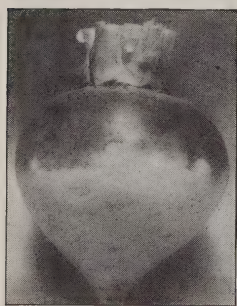
CULTURE.—Spring plantings should be made as early as possible, so that the turnips may make their size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring there is nothing better than the Milans, Wood's Improved Purple Top White Globe, Purple Top Strapleaved and White Flat Dutch. For the regular crop, plant in July and August, the salad varieties in August or September. Plant either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and thin out. One ounce plants 100 feet of drill; $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. plants one acre in drills; 2 lbs. one acre broadcast; salad varieties 3 lbs. to the acre.

PRICE: All varieties, unless otherwise quoted.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c; 2-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 40c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 35c per lb., postpaid.

No. 445. **EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.**—Pure white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 50c per lb., postpaid.

No. 446. **EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.**—White with purple top. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 50c per lb., postpaid.

No. 450. **Wood's Improved Purple Top White Globe**



Wood's Improved
Purple Top White Globe

Handsome appearance and extra fine quality easily account for the universal popularity of our splendidly bred strain. Globe-shaped, of good size; the upper part purple, the lower part pure white, with fine-grained, tender, pure white flesh. For table use, it is at its best when about three inches across; but for stock feeding it should be grown to full size. For the private garden and for market it has no superior. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 45c per lb., postpaid.

No. 449. **MAMMOTH PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE**—Makes large, globe-shaped roots, white with purple top; a big yield; fine for the table, market and stock feeding.

447. **EARLY RED OR PURPLE TOP**—A fine-grained, sweet, tender white turnip with purple top; a quick grower.
452. **WHITE BOG**—Quick growing; pure white; sweet flesh.
453. **LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE**—Large, round, white roots; for table and stock.
454. **POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE**—Extra large round, pure white; fine stock turnip.
461. **MIXED TURNIP SEEDS**—A fine home garden mixture of all varieties.

PRICE—The following 5 varieties: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 45c per lb., postpaid.

448. **EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH**—Like No. 447 except that it is pure white.
457. **LARGE AMBER OR YELLOW GLOBE**—Fine grained, solid, sweet and tender.
456. **PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN**—Hardy; a good yielder, a splendid keeper.
458. **GOLDEN BALL**—One of the best and sweetest yellow turnips.
451. **LONG WHITE COWHORN**—Often grows 12 to 15 inches long; fine for stock.

SALAD TURNIPS

462. **SHOGIN (Japanese Salad)**—Insect resistant; can be grown in hot weather. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.
459. **SOUTHERN PRIZE**—The most popular turnip grown for greens; hardy.
460. **SEVEN TOP**—The standard salad turnip of the South; cold resistant.

RUTABAGA

465. **WOOD'S IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW**—Long Island strain; uniformly large and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35; 2-lb. lots \$1.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb., postpaid.
466. **PURPLE TOP YELLOW**—The standard strain; good keeper and large yielder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.

GARDEN HERBS

CULTURE.—Soil for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are, for the most part, delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Plant in drills 16 to 18 inches apart and thin out as soon as the plants are large enough.

TO PRESERVE HERBS.—The plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles.

No. 475. **ANISE**—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a pleasant aromatic flavor. The leaves are used for seasoning and garnishing. Does not transplant. Pkt. 10c.

No. 476. **BALM**—A perennial easily propagated by division of the roots or from seed. The leaf has a fragrant odor and is used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called "balm wine." Pkt. 25c.

No. 477. **SWEET BASIL**—The stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves. Used for flavoring soups, stews, sauces and dressings. Hardy annual. Pkt. 15c.

No. 479. **BORAGE**—A hardy annual. The leaves are used in salads, the flowers for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give an agreeable flavor. Pkt. 15c.

No. 480. **CARAWAY**—Cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Plant either in the spring or fall. Pkt. 10c.

No. 481. **CATNIP**—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nerve tonic and for seasoning. Can be planted either in fall or spring. Pkt. 25c.

No. 482. **CORIANDE**—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible. Pkt. 10c.

No. 483. **MAMMOTH DILL**—An annual, cultivated for its seeds. Used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

No. 484. **SWEET FENNEL**—A hardy perennial. Leaves are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. Pkt. 10c.

No. 485. **HOREHOUND**—A perennial herb used in making cough syrups and lozenges and for flavoring candy. Pkt. 20c.

No. 486. **LAVERDEE**—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water or dried and used as a perfume for linen, etc. Should be picked before it becomes dry, and dried quickly; germinates slowly. Pkt. 15c.

No. 487. **SWEET MARJORAM**—A perennial; the tender tops and leaves are used for flavoring, but they may be cut and dried for winter use. Pkt. 25c.

No. 488. **ROSEMARY**—A hardy perennial for flavoring meats and soups and for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 25c.

No. 489. **RUE**—A hardy perennial, thriving on poor soil. Used medicinally and for roup in fowls. Pkt. 25c.

No. 490. **SAGE**—Perennial herb, used principally for flavoring and seasoning. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just before the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. Pkt. 15c.

No. 91. **SUMMER SAVORY**—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring dressings, stews and soups. Pkt. 20c.

No. 493. **THYME**—A perennial, used both medicinally and for seasoning. The young leaves and tips are used for soups, stuffing and sauce, and a tea for nervous headache is made from the leaves. The leaves should be dried for winter use. Plant early in the spring. Pkt. 15c.

No. 494. **WORMWOOD**—Tops and leaves, dried when the plant is in flower, are used for aromatic and tonic purposes, and as a worm medicine, a fine poultry tonic. Pkt. 25c.

Bird Seed WOOD'S SONGSTER'S FOOD—By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.25. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. 90c.

CANARY SEED—By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.25. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. 90c.

BIRD RAPE—By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.60.

BIRD MILLET—By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.00. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 65c.

HEMP SEED—By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.55. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.20.

LOVE BIRD AND PARAKEET SEED—By mail postpaid, 1-lb. carton 30c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.20. Not postpaid, 1-lb. carton 20c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 85c.

WOOD'S TREATED TOBACCO SEEDS

Wood's Tobacco Seeds are treated. This treatment is to prevent wildfire, black fire, angular leaf spot, etc.

CULTURE—It is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for plant beds. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes and leaves the ground in good order. The seeds are sown about February and protected by plant-bed cloth to keep off tobacco flies. When large enough and weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -foot rows, 3 feet between the plants. Constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, worming, etc. An ounce will produce plants for 3 acres.

PRICE ALL VARIETIES Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

Varieties marked with a star (*) are certified.

499. Bonanza*—A broad-leaved bright tobacco that is easy to cure and makes a rich leaf of good weight and bright color.

500. Jamaica Wrapper*—Makes a long, broad leaf set well apart on the stalk; cures bright yellow and is of fine quality.

502. Improved Gold Leaf*—Long, broad tapering leaves well spaced. Cures easily to a high-grade bright leaf.

503. Mammoth Gold*—The large broad leaf cures easily to a dark lemon or rich orange. Our supply was grown from the originator's planting stock.

504. Improved Yellow Oronoko*—Cures bright, or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length.

505. Improved White Stem Oronoko*—On light sandy soils it makes high-class bright leaf; on heavy soils it makes mahogany or medium bright. Has good length and width, cures easily and is of very fine quality.

506. Gold Dollar—A fine quality leaf of good size for flue curing. The texture is silky; bright yellow.

507. Yellow Mammoth*—One of the largest tobaccos, with a wide and long leaf that cures bright yellow.

508. White Burley Judy's Pride Strain—A heavy yielder of rich, bright leaf, large, long and broad. Should be grown only on limestone soil.

509. Cash—An excellent bright tobacco with a medium long, quite broad leaf well spaced on the stalk to allow the entire leaf to ripen; cures easily.

510. Virginia Bright*—On sandy soils it makes a wide leaf of good length that cures easily.

511. Big Oronoko*—A dark tobacco that adapts itself to a wide variety of soils; cures easily, a heavy producer and of fine texture. The leaf is long and broad; may be cured red or black.

512. Sweet, or Little Oronoko*—Makes a fine chewing tobacco, wrappers and fillers; long, narrow and very waxy. It may also be flue cured, making a rich, heavy mahogany.

513. Blue Pryor—A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a rich, waxy tobacco for black wrappers, strips and fillers, and a rich export tobacco.

514. Yellow Pryor*—Makes a fairly long leaf, quite broad, of good weight, fine quality, and cures easily.

515. Medley Pryor—Makes good black wrappers, strips and fillers. Large and broad, heavy and of fine, silky quality.

521. Virginia Sun Cured*—A fine chewing tobacco, also for fillers and wrappers; makes a rich mahogany when flue cured.

523. Lizard Tail*—A long narrow silky leaf of unusual body and weight; cures rich red.

526. Deer Tongue*—Makes the finest chewing tobacco; the leaf is long and narrow; may be either flue or sun cured.

529. Hickory Pryor—On the sandy soils of the eastern bright belt it makes the highest class bright leaf.



FOR BLUE MOLD—Paradichlorobenzene is recommended; also copper oxide in combination with Lethane Spreader and cottonseed oil. All are quoted on page 73.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

In their proper seasons, we shall have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky. They will be carefully packed and will carry long distances. **Plants by mail at purchaser's risk.** No charge for packing, etc. To avoid lying over in express or post office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped later in the week than Thursday unless so ordered. Should we be sold out of the variety ordered, we will send a nearly similar kind instead. Special prices on 5,000 or more plants. **WE DO NOT SHIP PLANTS C. O. D.**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—See page 3.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS—Jersey Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch. Ready February till May. 35c per 100; \$2.35 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

LATE CABBAGE—Late Flat Dutch. Ready June, July and August. 35c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS—Ready February and March. 50 for 65c; \$1.15 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50 for 55c; \$1.00 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

CELERY PLANTS—Giant Pascal and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. 65c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

COLLARD PLANTS—Ready June, July and August. 30c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 20c per 100; \$1.75 per 1,000.

EGG PLANTS—Ready May, June and July. 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 80c; \$1.40 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per doz.; 50 for 70c; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

ONION PLANTS—Ready after March 1st. Yellow and Crystal White Wax Bermuda. 35c per 100; 500 for \$1.40; 1,000 for \$2.35, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per 100; 500 for \$1.15; 1,000 for \$2.00.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS—Ready November 1st till June. 40c per doz.; 50 for 85c; \$1.50 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 35c per doz.; 50 for 75c; \$1.40 per 100; 500 for \$6.50; \$12.00 per 1,000.

LETTUCE—Wood's Cabbage, Big Boston and Iceberg. Ready February, March, April, after September 15, October and November. 35c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

PEPPER PLANTS—Ruby King, California Wonder, and Cayenne. Ready May and June. 30c per doz.; 50 for 70c; \$1.15 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per doz.; 50 for 60c; \$1.00 per 100.

RHUBARB ROOTS—Ready November 1st till May. 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.50 per doz., postpaid. Not postpaid, 15c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.25 per doz.; 50 for \$4.50.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—White Yam, Porto Rico and Nancy Hall. Ready May and June. 45c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 35c per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

HOT-BED TOMATO—Bonnie Best, Earliana, June Pink, Stone, Ponderosa and Marglobe Wilt-Resistant. Ready April, May, June and July. 20c per doz.; 50 for 40c; 70c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 15c per doz.; 50 for 30c; 55c per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.

TRANSPLANTED TOMATO PLANTS—See Hot-Bed Plants for varieties. 25c per doz.; 50 for 75c; \$1.20 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 20c per doz.; 50 for 60c; \$1.00 per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

BRIMMER TOMATO PLANTS—Hot-Bed Plants. 25c per doz.; 50 for 70c; \$1.15 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 20c per doz.; 50 for 60c; \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000. Transplanted, 35c per doz.; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.65 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 30c per doz.; 50 for 85c; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

SAGE ROOTS. } 30c each, postpaid. Not prepaid, 25c each;
THYME ROOTS. } \$2.50 per dozen.

Wood's High - Grade Flower Seeds

Sow the Seeds either broadcast or in rows, and **cover light**—a good general rule is to cover four to six times the size of the seeds—and press the soil firmly. **Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep.** Very fine seeds should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil. To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. Water with a fine spray, do not let the soil dry out, do not keep the plants saturated, as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant one inch apart in boxes, or in the open ground if warm enough.

The Soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed.

HALF HARDY and TENDER FLOWERS should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm. **HARD SHELLED SEEDS** like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.



Ageratum



Alyssum

Wood's Brilliant Antirrhinum
or Snapdragon

No. 556. Achillea (The Pearl).—A fine hardy perennial; bears double pure white blooms from June till frost; blooms the first season if sown early. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt. 15c.**

No. 559. Acroclinium —Everlasting, with rose and white daisy-like flowers. Fine for borders and for winter bouquets. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. Double mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

Ageratum (Floss Flower)—Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in summer and as pot-plants in winter. Hardy annual. Height, 9 inches.

No. 565. Dwarf Perfection Blue. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 564. Dwarf Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.**

No. 566. Midget Blue. "All-American" prize winner. A really dwarf ageratum and true to color. The fine delicate foliage is practically covered with true ageratum-blue flowers. About 4 inches high, spreading more than a foot. Wonderfully beautiful in beds, borders and rock gardens. **Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 75c.**

ALYSSUM

For beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Plant early for a continuous bloom; cut the faded blooms and others will come.

No. 568. Lilac Queen. Bears a wealth of beautiful deep lilac lavender blooms. A splendid bedding and border plant. Very dwarf. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 569. Little Dorrit. A gem for beds, borders, porch and window boxes, baskets and rockeries. Forms a perfect little bush, smothered with white blooms through summer till fall. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.**

No. 570. Little Gem. There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.**

No. 571. Saxatile. Brilliant golden yellow; showy for perennial borders and beds; resists the most extreme weather. Height, 9 inches. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.**

No. 572. Sweet Alyssum. Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. The most popular of all border plants. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.**

No. 576. Amaranthus (Love-lies-bleeding)—Rapid growing annual; long drooping crimson flower spikes. Height, 3 feet. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 579. Ampelopsis (Boston Ivy)—A hardy climber that clings to stone, brick or wood. In the fall the foliage turns to gorgeous colors. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**

Anchusa —Useful perennials that bloom constantly if not allowed to seed. Ornamental in the garden and as cut flowers.

No. 582. Italica Dropmore. Bears an abundance of lovely gentian blue flowers during the entire season. Height, 4 feet. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

Showy and useful border plants, producing brilliant flowers. Very effective in beds. Blooms the first season. Hardy perennial, but usually grown as a hardy annual. Height, 2 to 3 feet.

No. 589. Tall Large Flowering Mixed Colors. A fine mixture of all colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.**

Giant Flowered Snapdragons

Each of the above separate colors. **Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 70c.**

No. 590. Wood's Brilliant Mixture. The individual blooms are extra large; closely set on long spikes, and are particularly fine. **Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 50c; ½ oz. 90c.**

No. 583. Rosalie. "All-American" prize winner, a deep rich rose with underlying tone of topaz with a suffusion of gold. Yields 6 to 8 long spikes with well arranged florets; rust resistant. **Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 60c.**

No. 584. Rust-Proof Antirrhinum. The University of California has developed a strain that is 80% or more rust-proof. It produces big blooms on long stems in a wide range of colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 70c.**

AQUILEGIA or COLUMBINE

Hardy perennials, lasting for years and bearing numberless exquisite blooms. Easily grown; sow either in the fall or spring.

No. 593. Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long Spurred Hybrids. **Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 85c.**

No. 594. Long Spurred Hybrids. Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 70c.**

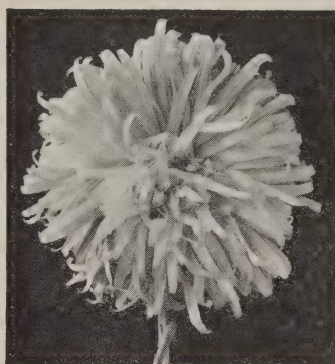
No. 596. Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.**

No. 598. Arabis Alpina (Rock Cross)—One of the earliest spring perennials; fine for edging and rockeries; fragrant white flowers. Height, 6 inches. **Pkt. 25c.**

No. 599. Arctotis Grandis (Blue-Eyed African Daisy)—The long-stemmed 2-inch daisy bloom is a pearly white around a delicate lilac center. A fine cut flower; the buds open after cutting; loves the sun. Hardy annual. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**



Wood's Superb Wilt-Resistant Asters



Early Giant Light Blue Aster



American Beauty Aster

Wood's Superb Wilt-Resistant Asters

607. Wood's Superb Wilt Resistant Aster Mixture

—Only the finest types of asters are included in our Superb Mixture; there is a wide variety of brilliant colors; there are early flowering, mid-season and late bloomers that will yield a succession of elegant blooms from early summer till late fall. No aster mixture can surpass it. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 45c; 1/2 oz. 80c; oz. \$1.50.**

No. 626. GOLDEN SHEAF—The deepest yellow aster yet developed and the only one that is fully wilt resistant, and 100 per cent true to type and color. Fully double, with a full-cushioned crest-like center supported by several rows of short ray petals. Blooms are of good size, heavy substance and fine depth of petals. Borne on long, strong stems. Last well when cut. **Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c.**

AMERICAN BEAUTY. A grand cut flower. The large double blooms, about 4 inches across, are borne from early September till frost. 2 1/2 feet high; stems 18 to 20 inches long.

No. 608. Shell Pink.	} Each pkt. 10c
No. 609. White.	
No. 610. Crimson.	
No. 611. Lavender.	

No. 613. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

GIANT BRANCHING. Beauty of form, vivid colors, large full-petalled blooms on long stems make Giant Branching universally popular. Often 4 inches in diameter and last long after cutting; 2 feet high.

No. 616. White.	} Each pkt. 10c;
No. 617. Peach Blossom.	
No. 618. Purple.	
No. 619. Scarlet.	

No. 621. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

No. 640. Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff)—Rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped pods. Height, 10 feet. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.**

Balsam (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper)—Our strain produces the finest double blooms; colors from pure white to dark purple. Half hardy annual.

No. 642. Double Camellia Flowered, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 25c.

No. 646. Balsam Apple—Rapid growing ornamental climber. Plant end of April. Height, 15 feet. **Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

No. 647. Balsam Pear—A graceful climber bearing golden yellow fruits. Height, 15 feet. **Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

No. 650. Begonia (Vernon)—Fine for bedding and window boxes, bearing immense quantities of brilliant scarlet blooms; foliage ornamental, first green, changing to red. Tender perennial. **Pkt. 25c.**

604. EARLY GIANT LIGHT BLUE. The finest large flowered, heavy stemmed wilt-resistant aster yet developed. The blooms are extra large, fully petalled, fluffy, with graceful petals daintily intertwined. The color is a clear shade of azure blue. It is an early bloomer, usually coming into flower by the middle of August. **Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 50c.**

GIANT CREGO or COMET.—Of immense size, often 5 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums.

No. 630. Crimson—Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c.

No. 631. Pink—Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c.

No. 632. Dark Blue—Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c.

No. 633. Pure White—Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c.

No. 634. Mixed Colors—Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c.

627. QUEEN OF THE MARKET. The first to bloom. Very double, of good size and borne on 12-inch stems. Fine for cutting; 1 1/2 feet high. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

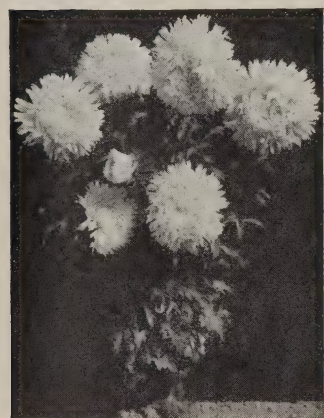
No. 605. OSTRICH FEATHER—Each plant bears 25 to 40 magnificent, double flowers, with long curled, feathery petals suggestive of an ostrich feather. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.**

CORNFLOWER ASTER.—See Stokesia.

Non-Wilt Resistant Asters

603. PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION. An exceptionally fine cut flower, for they keep splendidly. The blooms are large, perfectly formed, very double and brilliantly colored; 4 inches across; 15 inch stems; height 2 feet. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c; 1/2 oz. 70c.

No. 606. PERENNIAL ASTER (Michaelmas Daisy).—An exceedingly showy perennial with single daisy-like flowers; early sowing bloom the first season. **Pkt. 20c.**



Peony Flowered Perfection Aster



Golden Sheaf Aster

CALENDULA

Showy, free-flowering hardy annual of the marigold family. Succeeds in any good soil, producing a fine effect in beds and borders, and blooms until frost. A fine cut flower. Height, 1 to 1½ feet.

No. 658. Sunshine or Chrysanth.—The large double flowers are an exquisite clear buttercup yellow, with long, loosely arranged drooping petals. A fine cut flower on long, stiff stems. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 657. Campfire or Sensation.—The largest of all calendulas; brilliant orange with a scarlet sheen and full yellow center; stems are long and stout. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 656. Orange Shaggy.—A distinct type with long deeply fringed petals. Row after row of the long fringed petals overlap each other in a rather irregular fashion and build up a bloom with a shaggy appearance, exceedingly graceful and informal. The color is an intense burning orange, shading to lighter orange at the center. Splendid long stems; grows 18 inches high; an excellent cut flower. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

No. 659. Paint Shades.—Many shades of apricot, salmon, cream and white, also orange and lemon. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**

No. 660. Double—Mixed Varieties. A fine mixture of all the best varieties; all colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.**

Calliopsis —Beautiful annuals. Excellent for cutting and decoration.

No. 667. All Colors Mixed. Very rich and showy. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.**

No. 668. Coreopsis Grandiflora Lanceolata. Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. Hardy perennial. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

No. 673. Canary Flower —A rapid climber; yellow fringed flowers. Hardy annual. Height, 10 feet. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**

CANDYTUFT

Indispensable for cutting, for beds, masses and borders, being fairly covered with blooms throughout the summer. Height, 1 foot.

No. 678. All Colors Mixed. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.**

No. 679. Giant Empress Hyacinth Flowered. Makes fine cut flowers, and does exceedingly well in beds and borders; each plant bears several large flower spikes. Height, 18 inches. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.**

No. 682. Iberis Sempervirens. White Perennial Candytuft. An early and profuse bloomer; hardy. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c.**

Canna (Indian Shot)—Stately, ornamental plants, producing large, varied and brilliant flowers. Soak for 36 hours and plant in pots or hot-beds, transplanting outside in May. They may be grown singly, massed in beds or as a background for smaller plants.

No. 685. Crozy's Large Flowering. The dwarf French varieties. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**

Canna Roots. See Bulbs, page 43.

CANTERBURY BELLS

(Campanula)—Beautiful hardy biennials bearing a profusion of bell-shaped flowers of exquisite colors. Does best in a rich, light soil. Height, 2½ feet.

No. 687. Annual. February plantings produce blooms in July. Grows 2 to 2½ feet high and bears 6 to 8 spikes of blooms. Our splendid mixture contains pink, rose, white, dark blue and light blue. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.**

No. 688. Single. Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

No. 689. Double. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**

No. 693. Cardinal Climber —No annual climber can compare with it for beauty, brilliance and rapid growth. Grows 30 feet, has beautiful fern-like foliage; literally covered with round fiery red flowers, 1½ inches in diameter, and borne in clusters. Plant in a warm sunny place; cut a notch in each seed to insure germination. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.**

CARNATION

General favorites for their delicious fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers and indispensable for winter-flowering. Half hardy perennial.

No. 696. Marguerite. Blooms in four months. Fine for bedding or pots. Dwarf; flowers very profusely; blooms double. All colors. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**

No. 697. Chabaud's Perpetual. Blooms in five months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. Early and hardy. Many colors mixed. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.**

No. 698. First German Double Mixed. A splendid strain for bedding or pots. **Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 699. Double Carnations Mixed. A splendid mixture. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.**

FLOWERING CENTAUREAS

(Ragged Robin or Cornflower)—Universal favorites for cut flowers; deliciously scented; long stemmed, will last for days. Sometimes called Bachelor's Button. Hardy annual

No. 710. Cyanus Double Rose Pink. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.**

No. 711. Cyanus Double Blue. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.**

No. 712. Cyanus Double Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 35c.**

Dusty Miller Centaurea —Half hardy perennial for bedding, borders and hanging baskets.

No. 706. Gymnocarpa. Delicately cut, gracefully drooping, silver foliage. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.**

BABY'S BREATH. See Gypsophila.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.

See Globe Amaranth.

BELLIS. See Daisy.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN. See Thunbergia.

BLANKET FLOWER. See Gallardia.

BLUE BOTTLE. See Centaurea cyanus.

BOSTON IVY. See Ampelopsis.

BURNING BUSH. See Kochia.



Orange Shaggy Calendula



Coreopsis



Centaurea or Cornflower

No. 714. Chinese Lantern (Physalis).—A hardy perennial 18 inches high, bearing large scarlet pods, resembling paper lanterns. Easily grown in any soil and easily dried for winter house decoration. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 15c.**

Chinese Forget-Me-Not (See Cynoglossum)

Chrysanthemum—Showy and effective summer blooming annuals for borders and cut flowers; thrifty and free blooming. Height, 1 to 1½ feet.

No. 716. Japanese.—Perennial; bears fantastic incurved double flowers of the finest types. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 15c.**

No. 717. Eastern Star.—Canary yellow shading deeper toward the base of petals; dark brown center; bears profusely for months. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 718. Morning Star.—3 to 4 inches across; deep yellow, shading to a pale sulphur; blooms from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. Hardy annual. Height 10 inches. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 719. Mixed Varieties.—Annual; all kinds and colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

No. 723. Clarkia—An easily grown free blooming hardy annual that blooms for months. The flowers are double, quite large and most showy. Fine for table decoration. Height 1½ feet. **Double mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c;**

No. 726. Clematis Paniculata

Splendid hardy perennial climber growing 12 to 15 feet and covered with a dense mass of pure white star-like fragrant flowers that bloom for several weeks. A fine climber for porches, etc., and very easily grown; lasts for years. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.**

No. 731. Cobaea Scandens (Cathedral Bells).—One of the best climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped purple flowers. Grows 20 to 30 feet. Plant edgewise, cover lightly, and transplant outside in May. Half hardy perennial. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

Cockscomb—Easily grown annuals, fine for summer flower beds, pot plants and for drying for winter bouquets. Plant in light soil, not too rich.

No. 735. Plumed Cockscomb or Celosia.—Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

COMB VARIETIES.

No. 736. Tall Mixed Colors.—Height, 1½ to 2 feet. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 737. Dwarf Scarlet.—**Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.**

No. 738. Dwarf Mixed Colors.—Fine for beds. Height, 1 foot. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

Coleus—Brilliant plants with richly colored foliage especially when grown in a sunny location. Valuable for borders and house plants. Tender perennial, but attains perfection the first season if planted early indoors.

No. 743. Radiant Mixture.—Brilliant and beautifully marked and variegated. **Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 85c; ¼ oz. \$1.50.**

PLEASE NOTE

Please disregard the prices printed on our seed bags. The prices on some varieties in this catalog differ from the prices printed on our seed bags. These bags were printed months ago, before the seed crops were harvested, when it was impossible to foretell how the seed crops would yield. In many cases the crops yielded less than in years.



Chrysanthemum



Sensation Cosmos



Clarkia



Cynoglossum

Cosmos—A grand fall flowering, hardy annual, producing thousands of beautiful blooms when other flowers are scarce. To have earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost. Pinching them back several times when a foot high induces earlier bloomings and a more bushy growth. They prefer a sandy soil, not too rich.

No. 750. Wood's Superb Mixture.—A truly superb mixture characterized by the grace, daintiness and brilliance of the flower, which often measures 3 to 4 inches across. Fine for table decoration, remaining fresh for days. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.**

No. 760. Sensation.—Award of merit winner. Mammoth flowers 4 to 5 inches across, with broad, heavily fluted petals, and carried on long, strong stems. Blooms in ten weeks from planting; colors white and shades of rose and pink. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 753. Orange Flare.—A gold medal winner. A rich glowing cut-and-come-again cosmos that blooms from midsummer till frost. The strong plants, 4 feet high, are covered with brilliant flowers and present a gorgeous sight. It is an early flowering strain of Klondyke. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

No. 751. Lady Lenox Giant Cosmos.—Of extraordinary size and beauty. The beautiful shell-pink blooms are 4 to 5 inches across; the petals are oval, forming a perfectly circular flower; to 7 feet high, vigorous, and yields a wealth of magnificent blooms. Keep a week without wilting. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**

No. 752. Mammoth Early Flowering.—Begins blooming in August and continues a mass of flower till frost. We offer a fine mixture of colors ranging from a pure white to deepest red. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.**

No. 755. Mammoth Pure White Cosmos.—**Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.**

No. 756. Mammoth Pink Cosmos.—**Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.**

No. 757. Mammoth Deep Crimson.—**Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.**

No. 758. Mixed Cosmos.—A fine mixture of all colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.**

Double Crested Cosmos—The plants are similar to other cosmos, but the blooms are distinct in having double crowns, giving them a very dainty and exquisite appearance. A large percentage come true both as to doubleness and color. Aside from their beauty, the blooms are lasting both on the plant and as cut flowers.

	Pkt. ¼ Oz.
No. 762. Shell Pink	.....10c.....50c
No. 763. White Queen	.....10c.....50c
No. 764. Crimson King	.....10c.....50c
No. 765. Mixed Colors	.....10c.....50c

No. 768. Cowslip (Primula Veris)—Sometimes called Polyanthus. Beautiful hardy perennial bearing clusters of fragrant blooms, pink, white, yellow, lilac, crimson and purple; 6 inches high. **Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 75c.**

No. 770. Cyclamen Persicum.—Foliage highly ornamental, flowers of striking beauty; blooms for months. Plant in boxes in February or March, transplant to pots to flower next winter or spring. Tender perennial. Height, 9 inches. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 25c.**

No. 771. Cynoglossum Amabile (Chinese Forget-Me-Not)—Bears sprays of lovely brilliant blue Forget-me-not blooms all summer; easily grown. Hardy annual. Height 1½ to 2 feet. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

Cypress Vine—A splendid climber, with dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright, star-shaped blossoms. Blooms from July till late fall. Height, 15 feet.

No. 775. Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**

CALIFORNIA POPPY.—See Escholtzia.
CAMPANULA.—See Canterbury Bells.
CASTOR BEAN.—See Ricinus.
CATHEDRAL BELLS.—See Cobaea.
CELOSIA.—See Cockscomb and Woolflower.
CHINESE BELL FLOWER.—See Abutilon.
COLUMBINE.—See Aquilegia.
CONEFLOWER.—See Rudbeckia.
CONVOLVULUS.—See Morning Glory.
COREOPSIS.—See Calliopis.
CORNFLOWER.—See Centaurea Cyanus.
CUP AND SAUCE.—See Canterbury Bells.

Dahlia

If started indoors and transplanted outside when frost is gone, you can have a profusion of bloom throughout the fall from spring plantings.

No. 782. Double Mixed Colors.—All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering, show and fancy varieties. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.75.

No. 783. Single Mixed Colors.—A fine mixture. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Dahlia Bulbs.—See Bulbs, page 43.

Daisy (*Bellis perennis monstrosa*) English Daisy—Splendid for beds, borders, pots, porch boxes and rockeries. If started indoors they bloom profusely the same season and for several years; they prefer shade. Height, 6 inches. Hardy perennial.

No. 787. Double White.—Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

No. 788. Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.

No. 790. African Daisy (*Dimorphotheca*).—Beautiful and showy annual about 12 inches high and bears in great profusion daisy-shaped, rich, glossy gold flowers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, with dark centers surrounded by a black zone. Splendid for beds and borders. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

No. 793. Shasta Daisy (Alaska). Hardy perennial bed or border plant and fine cut flower, 4 inches across; pure white with yellow eye. Blooms for months, and more freely each season; 2 feet high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

Delphinium Perennial Larkspur. — No perennial bed or border is quite complete without this stately, brilliant and effective flower. For the earliest blooms, plant in boxes, transplant 4 inches apart and set outside later to a rich, deeply worked soil. They bloom the first season if planted early. Cut away the old flower spikes after blooming and the flowering season will be lengthened.

No. 798. Belladonna. Exquisite turquoise blue. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

No. 799. Bellamosa.—Intense rich deep blue. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

No. 800. Gold Medal Hybrids, Mixed Colors. A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

No. 797. Chinese. Although a hardy perennial and lasts for years, they bloom the first year if planted early. About 1 foot high. Ideal for beds, massed borders, rockeries and for cutting. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

SWAN RIVER DAISY.—See Brachycome.

DEVIL-IN-A-BUSH.—See Nigella.

BLUE EYED AFRICAN DAISY.—See Arotis.

DIMORPHOTHECA.—See African Daisy.

Plantabs

—Contains Vitamin B₁ and analyzes 11% nitrogen, 15% phosphoric acid and 20% potash, just the proper plant food to encourage a vigorous healthy growth. A complete plant food in odorless, ready-to-use tablet form. 30 tablets 25c; 75 tablets 50c; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1,000 tablets \$3.50, postpaid.



Chinese Delphinium



Wood's Superb Dianthus



Escholtzia or California Poppy

Dianthus or Pink

—One of our most highly prized flowers for bedding and cut flowers. Plant early indoors and they will bloom the first season, and if protected, continue flowering the next year. Hardy annual.

No. 806. WOOD'S SUPERB DIANTHUS MIXTURE.—A magnificent mixture of all the best varieties, double and single; unusually large and brilliant flowers in the greatest variety of color. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

No. 805. SWEET WIVELSFIELD. Resembles Sweet William, but larger, more brilliant and have a wider range of colors. Planted indoors it blooms from June till frost; April plantings outdoors flower in late summer. Splendid for cutting, rock gardens and borders. Hardy annual; 1 foot high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

No. 807. Double China or India. Fringed double flowers resembling Sweet William, but larger. Many bright colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

No. 808. Double Japanese. All shades from rose to rich velvety crimson. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

No. 809. Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks.—The very choicest double varieties. Colors range from pure white to deep crimson. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

No. 810. Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks. The choicest single varieties; handsome flowers, extra large and in great variety. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

No. 811. Double Fringed.—Called the Marvelous Pink, because of its large wonderfully fringed double flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across. Bears constantly till frost. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

No. 812. Glove or Grass Pink. Hardy garden pink; many beautiful colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

No. 813. Fireball.—Brilliant scarlet double flower. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

No. 820. Didiscus (Blue Lace Flower.) Blooms abundantly from July till frost. Fine cut flower and pot plant for winter. Hardy annual; 18 inches high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Digitalis (Foxglove). Handsome, stately plants, with ornamental leaves and pendulous flowers. Hardy perennial; height, 3 to 5 feet.

No. 827. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Dolichos (Hyacinth Bean or Jack Bean).

Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright ornamental pods.

No. 832. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

No. 833. Purple. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

DUSTY MILLER. See Centaurea.

ETERNAL FLOWER.—See Helichrysum.

EVENING GLOEY.—See Moonflower.

EVERLASTINGS.—See Acroclium, Globe Amaranth, Helichrysum and Job's Tears

Escholtzia (California Poppy).—Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. A bed in full bloom makes a brilliant effect.

No. 834. Sunset. Rich deep golden orange. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

No. 835. Scarlet Beauty. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

No. 836. Golden West. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

No. 837. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

No. 840. Bush Escholtzia, or Hunnemannia (Santa Barbara Poppy).—Bears large cup-shaped yellow flowers, 3 inches across, on 12-inch stems; will keep for two weeks. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

No. 849. Feverfew—Free flowering hardy annuals, succeeding in any soil, blooming till frost. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. Double white; height, 10 inches. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis).—Effective grown in masses. If sown early will bloom the first season. Height, 6 to 9 inches. Hardy perennial.

No. 855. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

FIRE PLANT.—See Kochia.

CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT.—See Cynoglossum.

FLOSS FLOWER.—See Ageratum

FOUR O'CLOCK.—See Marvel of Peru.

FOXGLOVE.—See Digitalis.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower).—Showy and free blooming; remarkable for the brilliancy, profusion and size of flowers, continuing in bloom all summer. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting.

No. 860. Grandiflora. Hardy perennial; gorgeous flowers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 861. Mixed Colors. The most varied colors. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

No. 865. Geranium—There is no pot and bedding plant more popular. They yield a succession of bloom till frost, and then make a splendid house plant. The flowers are of brilliant colors.

Zonale.—A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

No. 866. Geum Mrs. Bradshaw—Perennial; bears double brilliant orange scarlet flowers all summer. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 868. Gilia—An annual easily grown in any soil for flower beds, edgings and rockeries. Mixed colors. 1 foot high. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

No. 872. Globe Amaranth (Bachelor's Button).—Fine everlasting, bearing clover-shaped flowers, which if cut when ripe and hung heads downward to dry, will retain their beauty throughout the winter. Mixed colors. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

No. 875. Godetia—Showy and attractive bearing an abundance of satiny cup-shaped blooms, especially if grown in poor dry soil; blooms continuously if the seed pods are removed. Plant early in a sunny place and cover one-fourth inch deep. One foot high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath). Yields graceful sprays of pure white star-shaped flowers; a fine cut flower and useful for mixing with other cut flowers.

No. 878. Perennial. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

No. 879. Annual. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

GILLIFLOWER.—See Stocks.

GOMPHRENA.—See Globe Amaranth.

GOURDS.—See page 14.

Helichrysum (Strawflower or Eternal Flower).—Everlasting; cut when about to open and dry for winter bouquets; double flowers of many colors. Hardy annual. 2 feet high.

No. 886. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Heliotrope—Easily grown from seed, flowering the first season if planted early indoors. Half hardy perennial; height, 2 feet.

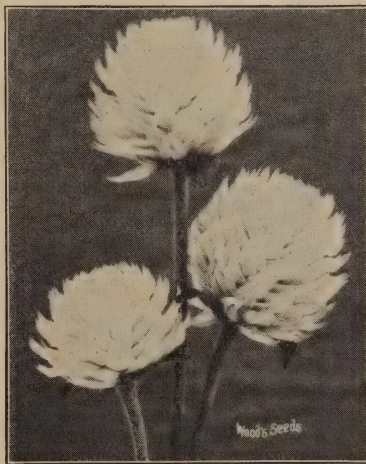
No. 893. Mixed Colors.—Many varieties and colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Hibiscus (Mallow Marvel or Marshmallow).—From June till frost, these hardy plants bear big, bowl-shaped blooms, often 6 inches across, the colors ranging from white and shades of pink to deep red. Lasts for years. 4 to 5 feet high.

No. 897. Mallow Marvels Mixed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.



Gaillardia Grandiflora



Globe Amaranth



Helichrysum or Strawflower

Hollyhock—In rows against shrubbery, as a background for smaller plants and in clumps, hollyhocks give a striking effect. Hardy, blooming for years. Plant in April or May.

CHATER'S PERENNIAL HOLLYHOCKS

902. Double White. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

903. Double Pink. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

904. Double Yellow. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

905. Double Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 908. Double Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 909. Allegheny Hollyhocks.—The nearly transparent, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin; seldom less than 5 inches across. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

ANNUAL HOLLYHOCKS

If sown outside in March or April, will bloom in August. If sown early indoors and transplanted in May, will bloom from June till frost in wonderful variety of colors.

No. 910. Double Everblooming. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

No. 911. Single Everblooming. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 914. Honesty Innaria.—The sweet-scented purple, crimson and white flowers are followed by silvery transparent seed pods that are much admired for house decoration; prefers shade. Hardy biennial; height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 916. Humulus (Hop).—An easily grown hardy annual climber, growing 15 to 20 feet. Fine for covering porches, trellises and unsightly places. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 919. Ice Plant.—A curious plant, the leaves apparently covered with ice crystals. Especially fine for hanging-baskets and rockeries. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

HELIANTHUS.—See Sunflower.

HESPERIS.—See Sweet Rocket.

HUNNEMANIA.—See Bush Escholtzia.

HYACINTH BEAN.—See Dolichos.

INDIAN SHOT.—See Cannia.

IPOMEA GRANDIFLOEA.—See Moon-flower.

IPOMEA QUAMOCUIT.—See Cypress Vine.

IPOMEA SETOSA.—See Brazilian Morning Glory.

IVY, JAPANESE or BOSTON.—See Ampelopsis.

IVY, KENILWORTH.—See below.

JACK and THE BEAN STALK.—See Kudzu Vine.

JACK BEAN.—See Dolichos.

JAPANESE HOP.—See Humulus.

No. 923. Job's Tears Ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves. A fine everlasting for winter bouquets. Plant early in hills, 3 feet apart, 4 or 5 seeds to the hill. Height, 3 feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

No. 926. Kenilworth Ivy—A neat and charming hardy perennial trailing plant for boxes, baskets and rockeries. Lavender and purple flower. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

No. 929. Kochia or Burning Bush (Mexican Fire Plant)—A rapid growing, highly ornamental annual forming perfect pyramids 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, covered with feathery green branches, which in the fall turn to a deep red. Makes a fine summer hedge. Thin out to 18 inches apart. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

No. 930. Kudzu Vine—Jack and the Bean Stalk. A fine shade vine of wonderful growth; attains 10 feet the first season. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

Larkspur

For bedding, for growing among shrubbery and as cut flowers, larkspurs are strikingly beautiful. Early plantings bloom from July till frost, but several plantings are recommended. Transplant 12 inches apart. Height, 3 feet. The germination is improved if chilled for several days in refrigerator.

GIANT IMPERIAL LARKSPURS

—This strain represents the most marked advance in improving larkspurs, both in the fullness of the flower spikes, the size of the flower and in the shades of color. The branching habit has been intensified, giving a greater number of branches to each plant, each branch producing a solid mass of color. The 3 to 4 foot flower spikes render them ideal for cut flowers that keep for a long time.

No. 932. White King	
No. 933. Carmine King	Each pkt. 10c;
No. 934. Dark Blue Spike	¾ oz. 30c;
No. 935. Exquisite Rose	½ oz. 50c;
No. 941. Lilac or Lavender	oz. 85c.
Spike	
No. 942. Mixed Colors	

STOCK FLOWERED LARKSPURS

No. 940. Rosamond—The only pure pink; yields a fine cut flower two weeks before others are available. The numerous flower spikes are heavily covered with fully double blooms. Pkt. 10c; ¾ oz. 25c.

No. 936. Double Dark Blue. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 938. Double Light Blue. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 937. Double Pink. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 939. Double Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR. See Delphinium.

Linum No. 943. Grandiflorum Rubrum (Scarlet Flax)—A very pretty, hardy annual bedding plant, two feet high, covered with bright red flowers. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

No. 945. Perennial Blue.—A hardy perennial; bears graceful bright blue flowers from June till frost. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 948. Lobelia.—Nothing better for bedding, edgings, pots and rockeries; effective in masses, covered with lovely blue blooms for a long season. Start in boxes and transplant. Easy to grow; 6 inches high. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

Lupinus—Easily grown, free flowering annuals and perennials, with graceful spikes of fragrant pea-shaped flowers. A fine bedding and cut flower; prefers shade. Height 2 to 3 feet.

ANNUAL LUPINS

No. 952. Blue. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 955. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

PERENNIAL LUPINS

No. 956. Blue. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 957. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

LACE FLOWER.—See Didiscus.

LADY'S SLIPPER.—See Balsam.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.—See Perennial Sweet Peas.

LOVE GROVE.—See Nemophila.

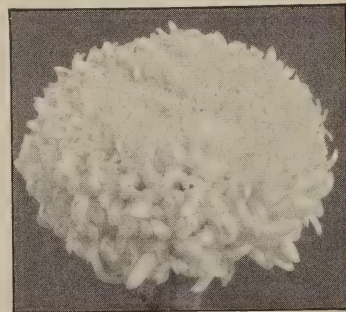
LOVE IN A MIST.—See Nigella.

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.—See Balloon Vine.

No. 973. Marvel of Peru (Four O'clock)—Opens in the afternoon and on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Hardy annual. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.



Giant Imperial Larkspur



Early Sunshine Marigold



Legion of Honor Marigold

NEWER MARIGOLDS

972. Goldsmith—Golden orange with good stems for cutting. The large fully double flowers bloom freely on strong bushy plants. The beautifully twisted petals give it a chrysanthemum-like appearance. Fine for garden display and cut flowers. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.

970. Scarlet Glow—Flowers open deep scarlet, later turning to rich tangerine. Fully double, 1½ to 2 inches across and borne profusely on 10-inch plants. Blooms in 10 weeks; stems long enough for cutting. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.

958. Spray—Flowers 1½ inches across; bright clear crested centers surrounded by rows of mahogany-red guard petals. 9 inches high, spreading 15 inches, just right for borders and edgings. Blooms in 9 weeks. Pkt. 20c.

Marigold—Easily grown, free-flowering annuals, bearing brilliant flowers till frost. For the earliest blooms, plant in boxes and transplant after frost.

959. Sunset Giants.—Immense blooms, sometimes 7 inches across, averaging 5 inches—a plant in bloom is a show spot in the garden. The sweet scented flowers are full centered with broad wavy petals gracefully overlapping. Colors from deep orange to lemon yellow. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

966. Early Sunshine—Showy in the garden and ideal for cutting. The 2½ inch chrysanthemum-like flowers are golden yellow, curled and interlaced. Blooms in 15 weeks from planting. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c.

No. 971. Dwarf Double Harmony—Charming and distinct, with tubular deep orange center, flanked by broad velvety dark maroon guard petals; attractive and unique; one foot high. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 963. Crown of Gold—A gold medal winner. The crown is of curled and interlaced petals surrounded by a collar of gracefully recurved petals; bright golden orange. Odorless foliage; sweet scented. Two feet high. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 962. YELLOW SUPREME—Imagine a large fluffy, rounded bloom of honey fragrance with broad, loose frilled petals of a rich creamy yellow color, and you have "Yellow Supreme." A wonderful cut flower. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

965. GUINEA GOLD—Distinct; they are more like carnations with their long loosely placed waved petals. The plants bear 30 to 40 flowers, 2 to 2½ inches across, of a brilliant shade of orange flushed with gold. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 960. African Double Orange—Intense rich orange double blooms. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 961. African Double Lemon Queen—Pure canary yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 964. African Double Mixed.—All the best varieties. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 968. French Double Mixed.—A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 969. Miniature Marigold.—Splendid for bedding, borders and pots. Neat, compact plants, covered with perfectly double flowers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 967. Legion of Honor (Little Brownie).—Golden yellow with velvety brown center; single. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

Mignonette

—In February and March plant in boxes and thin out. Beginning in

March, plant at intervals outside for a succession; in late summer plant in pots or boxes for winter blooming. Thin to 6 inches apart. Hardy annual. One foot high.

No. 976. Wood's Superb Mixture

—Made up of the newest and best sorts, all shades of color and varieties that produce the largest flower-spikes, some 12 to 15 inches long. Deliciously fragrant. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 982. Sweet Mignonette.—Fragrant; large flowering. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

No. 988. Moonflower (Evening Glory).

With luxuriant foliage; the pure white fragrant blooms, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, open in the evening and on cloudy days. Grows 30 feet or more. File a hole in the seeds or soak for a day to hasten germination. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 35c.

MALLOW MARVEL.—See Hibiscus.

FLOWERING MAPLE.—See Abutilon.

MARGUERITES.—See Carnation.

POT MARIGOLD.—See Calendula.

MARSHMALLOW.—See Thalictrum.

MEXICAN FIRE PLANT.—See Kochia.

MIMOSA.—See Sensitive Plant.

MOMORDICA.—See Balsam Apple and Pear.

MOSS FLOWER.—See Portulaca.

MOURNING BRIDE.—See Scabiosa.

MYOSOTIS.—See Forget-Me-Not.



Scarlett O'Hara Morning Glory

Morning Glories

No. 990. Scarlett O'Hara. All-America Gold Medal Winner. A new color—rich dark wine-red. The 3½-inch blooms come early, continue till frost, and stay open longer, often in the afternoon. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.**

No. 989. Heavenly Bue. A luxuriant vine bearing beautiful sky blue flowers about 4 inches across. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 993. Brazilian (Ipomoea setosa).—A luxuriant annual, growing 30 to 40 feet, and makes a thick shade. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across, and of a beautiful rose color. Excellent for porches or arbors, covering an enormous space in a short time. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.**

No. 994. Morning Glory (Convolvulus).—All colors mixed. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.**

No. 995. Bush Morning Glory. Twelve inches high; adapted for bedding, pot and window culture; blooms profusely. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

Japanese Morning Glories

—Grand climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across in limitless variety of colors. The foliage is ornamental—some mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. Soak 24 hours before planting.

No. 999. Fancy Fringed Japanese.—The flowers are as big as saucers, ruffled from stem to margin like crumpled velvet. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

No. 1000. Single Imperial Japanese.—The original variety. The wonderful colorings of both flowers and foliage are beyond description. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.**



Miss Jekyll Nigella

No. 1050. Nemophila (Love Grove).—Attractive hardy annual, 6 inches high, bearing its bright flowers in great profusion. Easily grown. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 1054. Nicotiana (Flowering Tobacco).—Covered with bloom all summer and fall, flowering a few weeks after sowing. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 1058. Nigella Miss Jekyll (Love-in-a-Mist).—Lovely cornflower blue, semi-double, blooms on long stems. Splendid cut flower; requires little care. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

No. 1085. Passion Flower—Splendid hardy annual climber, bearing attractive fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. Height, 10 feet. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**

GENOTHERA.—See Primrose (Evening).
PALMA CHRISTI.—See Ricinus.

PELARGONIUM.—See Geranium.
PERIWINKLE.—See Vinca.

Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

No annual will produce a more lavish profusion of blooms for so long a time, nor more variety of color than nasturtiums. They begin blooming early and yield a continuous display of brilliant color till frost. The more you cut the flowers the more profusely will the plants produce blooms. You can grow them in any soil; in fact, they do well in soils too poor to support other plants. Rich soil produces foliage at the expense of the blooms. Plant an inch deep after the ground becomes warm, dropping 2 seeds every 3 inches. They should not be transplanted. Do not water too freely.

Wood's Peerless Mixtures

—Our Peerless Nasturtium Mixtures are made up exclusively of the most elegant large flowered single varieties, and cover a wide range of the most brilliant colors that give a profusion of gorgeous blooms. You will be delighted with our Peerless Mixtures.

1010. Dwarf Peerless Mixture—Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

1030. Tall Peerless Mixture—Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



Dwarf Double Gem Nasturtium

DWARF DOUBLE SWEET-SCENTED GLOBE NASTURTIUMS

The globe type is the very newest thing in nasturtiums. The plants are dwarf, neat and compact, 10 to 12 inches in height, with a spread of 12 to 15 inches. As they maintain their rounded form throughout the life of the plant they are especially fine for rockeries, window boxes and pot plants, and superb in the garden for borders and edgings. The blooms are delightfully sweet scented, double and semi-double, and have stems of good length for cutting.

1014. Dwarf Double Scarlet Globe. Fiery scarlet blooms are borne in great profusion. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c.**

1008. Dwarf Double Golden Globe. As many as 100 blooms have been found on a single plant. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 45c.**

1012. Dwarf Double Gem. All the many colors of globe nasturtiums are in our splendid mixture. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 45c.**

SWEET-SCENTED DOUBLE GLEAM NASTURTIUMS

The introduction of the gleam type of nasturtiums created a sensation, it being the first of the double and semi-double blooming strains. The plants are semi-dwarf, throwing out short runners from the well rounded free flowering bushes. The stems are long and bear flowers well above the lush green foliage, the effect being a solid mass of color. The blooms are large and exquisitely sweet scented. A fine cut flower.

1013. Double Scarlet Gleam. Comparable to the brilliance of scarlet sage. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.**

1011. Double Golden Gleam. In full bloom the plants are a blaze of glory. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.**

1009. Double Glorious Gleam Hybrids. Colors never dreamed of in nasturtiums are borne in profusion. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.**

SINGLE NASTURTIUMS

The old-fashioned single nasturtiums that have adorned our gardens for generations. The colors range from creamy white to deep maroon with all the intermediate colors.

1025. Dwarf, Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c, postpaid.**

1043. Tall or Giant. Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c, postpaid.**



Wood's Royal Pansy

Wood's Royal Pansies

For the earliest blooms from spring plantings, plant in boxes indoors and when an inch high transplant to a shady location in rich moist soil. Late summer and fall plantings bloom early the following spring. Moisten the beds after planting, cover with unbleached muslin or newspaper to conserve the moisture, for drying out is fatal. Pansies will stand the severest winters without protection.

No. 1075. Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture—A magnificent mixture excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors—every conceivable color and color combination found in pansies. The blooms are large and of perfect form. In size of bloom and brilliancy of color it ranks second only to our Exhibition Mixture. **Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. 85c; ¼ oz. \$1.50.**

No. 1076. Wood's Exhibition Pansy Mixture—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture, and is near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors in endless variety. We cannot conceive of a more exquisite pansy mixture, for it is giant flowered and covers a wide variety of brilliant colors and markings. **Pkt. 35c; 3 pkts. 90c.**

No. 1074. Swiss Giant—Gigantic blooms, perfectly round, and colors heretofore unknown in pansies. **Pkt. 35c.**

No. 1077. Wood's Superb Frilled Pansy—Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. This unusual formation adds greatly to its keeping quality. The colors range from pure white to the rich and deeper shades. **Pkt. 25c.**

No. 1078. Giant Trimardeau Mixture—Remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; the colors are rich and varied. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c.**

No. 1079. Large Flowering Mixed Pansies—A very superior mixture of all colors; rich and beautiful. Fine for beds and borders, but the blooms are not as large as those of our Royal Mixture. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.**

No. 1080. TUFTED PANSIES (Viola Cornuta)—Not as large as the regular pansy, but have longer stems and bloom throughout the summer. Early spring sowings bloom from June till frost. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.**

Petunia

No annual will give a greater profusion of bloom with so little care than petunias. Plant in a sunny location and they will bloom till frost. Half hardy annual.

No. 1095. Wood's Superb Fringed Petunias—The blooms are often 4 to 5 inches across, and nearly all exquisitely fringed or ruffled at the edges. All colors, markings, blotches, stripings and veinings in the most unusual combinations. **Pkt. 30c; 3 pkts. for 75c.**

1102. Double Petunias—A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers in bright colors, beautifully marked. **Pkt. 50c.**

1101. Flaming Velvet—Rich and brilliant velvety blood red. Outstanding for color, type and uniformity. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 75c.**

No. 1097. Royal Purple—Rich velvety purple or nearly blood red. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 1103. Single Petunias—A choice mixture of all colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

BEDDING PETUNIAS

No. 1096. Wood's Bedding Petunias—A splendid strain bred especially for bedding. The dense, bushy plants grow only eight inches high, blooming so profusely as to fairly hide the plants. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.**

1092. Glow—"All-America" prize winner. A dwarf ball-shaped bedding petunia; bright rose-red with lighter throat. **Pkt. 35c; ½ oz. \$1.50.**

No. 1094. Blue Bird—Bears dark violet blooms in profusion. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.**

No. 1098. Rosy Morn—Bears hundreds of rich, lasting blooms; brilliant rose color, with white throats. Fine for beds and pots. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; ¼ oz. 70c.**

No. 1099. Snowball—A most attractive dwarf petunia for beds and borders; the satiny white blooms are borne profusely and continuously. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.**

1100. Rose of Heaven—Rich, brilliant rose; darker than Rosy Morn. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.**

BALCONY PETUNIAS—The dwarf plants are a mass of bloom throughout the summer. Splendid for beds and window and porch boxes. The blooms are about 3 inches across.

No. 1105. Balcony White. **No. 1106. Balcony Pink.** **No. 1107. Balcony Crimson.**

No. 1108. Balcony Deep Blue. **No. 1110. Balcony Mixed Colors.**

Each of above: **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 75c.**



Wood's Grandiflora Phlox

Phlox Drummondii

Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June, and are literally covered with bloom till frost.

No. 1115. Large Flowering Dwarf—Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height, 6 inches. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 1116. Star and Fringed—Extremely beautiful, and of the most varied colors, distinctly bordered with white. Flowers fringed. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c.**

No. 1119. MIXED PHLOX—A mixture of all colors. The blooms are not as large as our grandiflora strain, but are beautiful. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c; ½ oz. 85c.**

Grandiflora Phlox LARGE FLOWERING—Remarkable not only for the brilliancy and variety of colors, but for the perfection and size of the flowers, which are nearly double as large as the ordinary phlox. Our large-flowering strain is extra fine, the flowers remarkably large, perfectly round, with overlapping petals, and will make a splendid display.

1217. Gigantea Rosy Morn—The individual florets usually are 1¼ to 1½ inches across and borne in massive trusses on plants 10 inches high. **Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 75c.**

No. 1122. Salmon Glory—Each individual flower will cover a silver half-dollar. Pure salmon-pink with distinct creamy-white edge. 10 inches high. **Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 75c.**

1123. Pure White. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; ¼ oz. 70c.** **1125. Scarlet.** **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; ¼ oz. 70c.**

1124. Rose Pink. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; ¼ oz. 70c.** **1127. Dark Blue.** **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; ¼ oz. 70c.**

No. 1129. Wood's Grandiflora Phlox Mixture—A splendid mixture of all the best and most brilliant large-flowering varieties, the colors being well balanced. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 35c; ¼ oz. 60c; ½ oz. \$1.00.**

Poppies

Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms. For beds and borders nothing is better. Plant annual varieties where they are to bloom, perennial sorts may be transplanted. Barely cover the seeds and press the soil firmly. Plant early in the spring, at intervals during the summer and in the fall for a succession. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long blooming season.

ANNUAL POPPIES

No. 1140. Wood's Superb Poppy Mixture

A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual poppies, all varieties and every color. The wonderful variety and brilliant coloring make an effective display. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

No. 1141. Special Mixed Single Poppies.—Contains only select varieties that will give a dazzling display of colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1142. Special Mixed Double Poppies.—An elegant collection of the largest blooms and most gorgeous colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1143. Flanders Poppy.—Vivid scarlet; very showy grown in massed beds; persistent bloomers. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 1144. Tulip.—Large single bright scarlet; as dazzling as scarlet tulips; brilliant in massed beds. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 1146. Double Carnation-Flowered.—A fringed poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

SHIRLEY POPPIES.—Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering; delicately fringed.

No. 1137. Rose Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 1139. Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 1145. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

No. 1148. Double Shirley.—Double and semi-double in an endless variety of color. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

California Poppy.—See Escholtzia.

PERENNIAL POPPIES

No. 1151. Iceland.—Resembles crushed satin; blooms continually from June to October, blooming the first season and for 3 to 4 years following. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; ¼ oz. 35c.

ORIENTAL POPPIES—In spectacular display they are only rivaled by the finest Darwin tulips. Prefers a sunny situation.

No. 1150. Oriental Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 1152. Princess Victoria Louise or Oriental Pink.—Soft lilac rose. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c.

Portulaca

Moss Flower—Succeeds in a sunny situation and produces flowers of almost every color in great profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Plant when weather is settled warm. Tender annual. Height, 6 inches.

No. 1155. Single Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 1156. Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c; ¼ oz. 80c.

PINK.—See Dianthus.

PRIMULA VERIS.—See Cowslip.

RAGGED ROBIN.—See Centaurea Cyanus.

ROCK CRESS.—See Arabis.



Ricinus or Castor Bean



Salvia



Blue Moon Scabiosa



Snow on the Mountain

Primrose—Chinese Primroses are among the finest winter flowering window plants. The Evening Primrose is splendid for mixed borders.

No. 1161. *Primula Sinensis* (Chinese Primrose).—Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Plant in May or June, transplanting 10 cots. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. for 60c.

No. 1162. *Evening Primrose*.—The well-known English Primrose. Flowers large, showy and fragrant. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.

Pyrethrum—Golden Feather is fine for edging beds. Roseum bears daisy-shaped blooms for cut flowers. Hardy perennial.

No. 1165. *Golden Feather*.—Bright yellow foliage with white flowers; usually grown as an annual. 8 inches. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 1166. *Roseum* (Painted Daisy).—Bright rose pink. Ht. 2 feet. Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. \$1.00.

No. 1168. *Ricinus* (Castor Bean).—Tall majestic plants; fine for backgrounds and centers for beds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

No. 1171. *Rudbeckia* (Coneflower). A rich, free flowering annual bearing flowers of many forms. The dominant color is yellow surrounding a velvety brown cone-shaped center. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 1174. *Salpiglossis*.—A gorgeous bedding and border plant with its richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers—scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, purple and blue-black. Plant indoors in February or March or outside later. Half hardy annual; height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

Salvia or Scarlet Sage

A standard bedding and border plant, keeping the garden bright with dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer and fall. Start early indoors and transplant in May; or plant outdoors later in a light, rich soil. Soak the seeds before planting.

No. 1179. *Fireball* or *Bonfire*.—Large flowered and more free flowering than any other salvia; 2 feet high and covered with flower spikes, each bearing 20 to 30 intense scarlet flowers. Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 75c; ¼ oz. \$1.25.

No. 1180. *Splendens* (Scarlet Sage).—Dazzling scarlet flowers on 12 inch stems. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c; ¼ oz. 80c; ½ oz. \$1.40.

No. 1181. *Salvia Patens*.—Intense bright blue; extra large flowers. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 25c.

Scabiosa (Mourning Bride or Pincushion Flower).—The long-stemmed double blooms make a fine cut flower, but they are equally fine for beds and borders, blooming till frost; fragrant; richly colored. Height, 2 feet.

1184. *Blue Moon*.—Beehive-shaped with broad, wavy petals. Blooms 2 ¼ inches across, 2 inches deep; rich deep lavender blue. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 1185. *Annual Mixed Colors*. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; ¼ oz. 30c.

1186. *Perennial Blue*. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c.

No. 1190. *Sensitive Plant* (*Mimosa*).—Curious plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The branches and leaves when touched droop in a most interesting manner. Easily grown. Tender annual. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 1196. *Snow on the Mountain*.—An exceedingly ornamental plant for mixed border or as a background for low growing plants. The foliage is light green with white margins 2 feet high. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 1204. *Stokesia Cyanea* (Cornflower Aster).—A hardy perennial for permanent border or beds. Easy to grow; blooms the first season, producing lavender flowers from June till frost. Two feet high. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.

Stocks

(Gilliflower). Few flowers surpass stocks in brilliance and diversity of color, duration and profusion of bloom and fragrance, each plant a perfect bouquet. Plant early indoors, transplant when an inch high and set out the end of April in a cool location. Fine for beds borders and cut flowers. Half hardy annual.

No. 1199. Out-and-Come-Again. Extra fine for cutting; 18 inches high, throwing out side branches, each bearing rosette-shaped flowers on fine stems. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1200. Large Flowering Ten Weeks.—A splendid mixture of brilliant colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 85c.

Sunflower

—Plant the tall kinds for centers of beds and backgrounds; the dwarf for cut flowers and general decoration. Plant in April. Hardy annual.

No. 1207. Red. Some are a rich chestnut red, others are of interesting color combinations. The long petals are often curved. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1208. Miniature. Bushy plants, 3 feet high, bearing all summer masses of 3-inch single yellow flowers with dark centers; fine for cutting. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

No. 1209. Double Chrysanthemum Flowered. Golden yellow with long fringed petals; beautiful. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

No. 1210. California.—The deep yellow double flowers are extra large; 3 to 5 feet high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

No. 1216. Sweet Rocket (Hesperis).

A deliciously sweet scented hardy perennial bearing showy blooms; fine for permanent borders and cut flowers. Plant outside in April or earlier indoors. Height, 3 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1218. Sweet Sultan —Fairly covered with beautiful scented blooms that will keep fresh for days. If planted at intervals, a succession of blooms may be had through the summer and fall. Height, 2½ feet. Easy to grow. Hardy annual. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

Sweet William

—The rich flowers give a splendid effect in beds, borders and rock gardens. Hardy perennial, but blooms the following fall if planted early. Colors range from white to nearly black. Height, 18 inches.

No. 1222. Single White. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

No. 1223. Newport Pink. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

No. 1224. Scarlet Beauty. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

No. 1227. Single Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

No. 1233. Double.—All colors mixed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

SCARLET RUNNERS.—See page 5.

SNAPDRAGON.—See Antirrhinum.

SPEEDWELL.—See Veronica.

SERAPHEUM.—See Helichrysum.

SWEET ALYSSUM.—See Alyssum.

TOUCH-ME-NOT.—See Balsam.

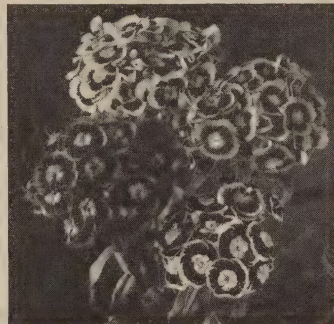
No. 1236. Thunbergia (Black Eyed Susan).—A rapid climber 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for hanging baskets, trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers in profusion. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

No. 1238. Tithonia (Mexican Sunflower). Brilliant orange-scarlet flower on long stems. Particularly fine for cutting; superb background plants. Height, 6 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

No. 1241. Torenia —Snapdragon-like sky-blue flowers with yellow throats. Fine for rock gardens, beds and low borders. Annual. Ht., 10 inches. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.



Large Flowering Ten Weeks Stock



Sweet William



Tithonia or Mexican Sunflower

Evergreen Garden Spray will protect your plants from both leaf-eating and leaf-sucking insects. An ounce makes 6 gallons; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint makes 50 gallons. By mail postpaid, 9c. 35c; 6 oz. \$1.00; 16 oz. (pint) \$2.15.

Verbena

—Annual for beds, borders, massing, window gardens, covering mounds, etc. Bears flowers of brilliant colors from early summer till fall. Soak a few hours and plant in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high, or plant outside in April.

1251. Blue Sentinel. The flower heads are round; well formed, about 2 inches across; the individual florets three-fourths inches. 10 inches high, 20 inches wide, each upright stem bearing an attractive head of rich blue flowers. Each plant bears 40 to 50 clusters when in full bloom. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1250. Floradale Beauty.—A giant hybrid with individual florets averaging 1½ inches across, making up into heads 4 to 5 inches across. Many colors mixed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 70c.

No. 1249. Beauty of Oxford Hybrids. The florets easily cover a silver half-dollar. The color shades from clear rose-pink to rose-red. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1245. Defiance Scarlet. The most intense rich brilliant scarlet variety. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

1246. Mammoth White. Extra large. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1247. Mammoth Pink Shades. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1248. Mammoth Purple Shades. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

1252. Mammoth Mixed. The richest and most varied colors; very fine. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1255. MIXED VERBENAS.—All colors in a fine mixture; flowers large. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1253. Venosa. The hardy variety for bedding, producing bright purple flowers all summer; 1 ft. high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1260. Veronica (Speedwell)

—Hardy perennial of easy culture. Bears long spikes of bright pink and white flowers. A fine cut flower. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 15c.

No. 1267. Vinca (Periwinkle) —Splendid for bedding, window gardens, house plants and borders. If planted early indoors will bloom the same summer; germinates slowly. Tender perennial. Height, 15 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

VIOLA—See Tufted Pansy, page 38.

No. 1272. Virginian Stock —Beautiful free flower. Annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

Wallflower —Bears large spikes of deliciously fragrant blooms. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Plant early and transplant. Half hardy perennial. Height, 1½ feet.

No. 1276. Single. A fine mixture of all shades. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

No. 1277. Double. Very large and fragrant. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

No. 1278. Allioni (Siberian Wallflower).—Beautiful biennial for rock gardens and low borders; dazzling orange flower. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

No. 1279. Linobius (Alpine Wallflower).—A profuse bloomer for rock gardens; an unusual lilac shade; biennial; 1 foot high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1282. Chinese Woolflower

—The large globe-shaped flowers resemble balls of silky scarlet wool. Grows 2½ feet high, and from midsummer till hard frost covered with blooms. A fine bedding plant, grown either singly or in groups; keeps for days, and when dried remains bright for weeks. Plant when the ground is warm and thin out to a foot apart. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

1284. Mixed Flower Seeds

—More than a hundred varieties for sowing amongst shrubbery, in fence corners or out-of-the-way places. It will give a constant succession of bloom until frost. Pkt. 5c; 5c; 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Wood's Giant Flowering Sweet Peas

An Ounce Will Plant 25 Feet of Row

CULTURE.—Early planting is advised so that they may bloom before very hot weather. Dig the soil deeply to allow deep rooting. Open a trench 4 to 6 inches deep, in which plant the seeds early in February and cover with an inch of soil and press it firmly. When up about 2 inches begin cultivating and gradually fill the trench until it is level. Do not allow the roots to become too dry; water at least twice a week.

Gather Sweet Pea Blooms Frequently; the More You Cut Them the Better and Longer They Bloom

Wood's Spencer or Orchid Flowering Sweet Peas

The Spencers offered here have all proved their merit and represent the cream of the best varieties and a wide range of colors. They are our selection from a long and confusing list of many hundreds of varieties.

ALL VARIETIES: Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

1332. Debutante—A magnificent large, bold coral shaded with peach pink; bears a long succession of blooms.

1329. Avalanche—No pure white sweet pea makes as large a flower, nor blooms that will last as long; a strong grower and a profuse bloomer.

1330. Flora—An outstandingly beautiful clear lilac lavender; a fine large flower on long stem.

1333. Grand National—The large frilled flowers are a rich deep cream; an Award of Merit winner.

1337. Fortune—A beautifully waved flower with violet standard and dark blue wings; a lovely combination.

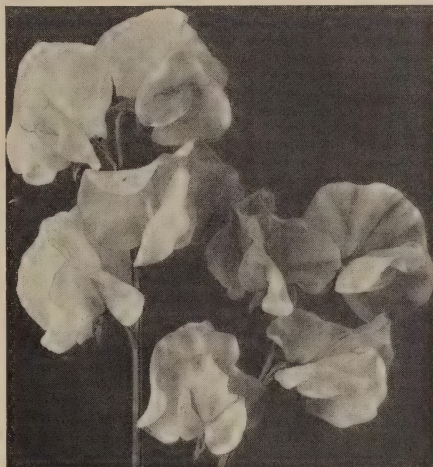
1342. Gigantic—A beautifully frilled, long stemmed pure white; an extra large and exquisite flower.

1331. Glen Eagles—An exquisite lavender blue; the flowers are unusually large and daintily frilled.

1335. Lady Ruffles—An exquisitely beautiful soft pink; awarded gold medal by the Scottish Sweet Pea Society.

1341. Loveliness—A lovely and charming rich pink on a deep cream ground; exquisitely beautiful.

1336. Magnet—The richest and brightest cream pink; fine size and long stemmed.



Spencer Sweet Peas.

1338. Mastercream—Rich deep cream without a trace of pink; flowers duplexed, large and beautifully frilled.

1345. Melody—Golden salmon pink on deep cream ground; color deepens to orange toward the edges.

1334. Olympia—Large waved royal purple flower, deep and rich; vigorous and free bloomer.

1347. Pinkie—The largest and finest rich rosy pink; beautifully waved flowers.

1339. Pirate Gold—A beautifully formed intense golden orange; withstands hot sun better than any variety of its color.

1340. Red Boy—Pure rich deep crimson flower; four blooms on long stems; does not sunburn.

1346. Reflection—A magnificent clear cornflower blue with no trace of violet; bears 3 to 4 blooms on sturdy stems.

1348. Ruffled Primrose—Beautifully frilled or ruffled, extra large flowers; deep cream or primrose.

1343. The Sultan—A brilliant and vivid deep maroon with trace of violet; unequalled for depth of color.

1344. Welcome—The most dazzling and glowing scarlet; the large bold flowers are sunproof.

Early Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas

These bloom weeks earlier and remain in bloom longer than other Spencers. The blooms are equally as large, are beautifully waved and are borne on long stems. They are especially well adapted for outdoor planting in the South as well as for greenhouse culture. We have had spring plantings bloom earlier than fall plantings of other kinds, yielding plenty of blooms before hot weather arrives.

All Varieties: Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

No. 1360. Harmony—The best clear lavender; a free bloomer with big flowers of fine color on extra long stems; a strong, vigorous grower.

No. 1362. Snowstorm Improved—Without exception the finest white; beautifully frilled; the waxy white blooms are carried on long stems.

1364. Mrs. Herbert Hoover—"The California Blue." Clear deep blue.

1361. American Beauty—So named because the color is the same as the American Beauty rose, glowing crimson-rose.

1363. Shirley Temple—Daintily frilled soft rose pink; blooms are of good size and carried on long, strong stems. The most desirable pink.

Sweet Peas in Mixtures

No. 1374. Wood's Early Flowering Spencer Mixture or Winter Flowering.—We offer a well-balanced mixture of all colors from pure white to maroon. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

No. 1376. Wood's Superb Spencer Mixture

—The Spencers are the finest type of sweet peas in cultivation. Our mixture is a well-balanced blend of colors from the purest white to the deepest maroon, one that will please the most exacting lover of sweet peas. It will give a lavish display in an almost endless range of colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

No. 1375. Wood's Special Grandiflora Mixture

—A peerless mixture of grandiflora varieties. No dull colors, all choice giant-flowering varieties of every color, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. In diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers no other grandiflora sweet pea mixture can surpass our "Special Mixture." Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1, postpaid.

No. 1378. Perennial or EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS.—Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35.

Wood's Giant Zinnias

FEW garden annuals are more thoroughly satisfactory than zinnias, particularly since in recent years greatly improved larger flowering and more brilliantly colored strains have been developed. For bedding, for borders and for cut flowers, they furnish a wealth of blooms from early summer till late in the fall. Plant early in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart and cover about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep; or start indoors and transplant outside when the ground is warm. Hardy annual.

California Giant Zinnias

Giant in size and perfectly double; round and full flowered; often measure 4 to 5 inches across. They usually remain in bloom from early summer till late fall. Exceedingly attractive in the garden and the long stems adapt it splendidly as a cut flower.

No. 1309. California Giant White.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1310. California Giant Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1311. California Giant Pink.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1312. California Giant Deep Yellow.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1313. California Giant Purple.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1318. California Giant Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; 70c.

1286. Super Crown o' Gold

—The most outstanding large flowered zinnia since Dahlia Flowered was introduced. The flowers are exceedingly showy; 5 or more inches across. Our strain contains a wide range of pastel shades, including soft yellow, old gold, light pink, apricot pink, various shades of salmon, peach and buff as well as cream and pure white. Each petal is overlaid at the base with a deep golden yellow while carrying out the individual flower color at the tip. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

1319. Zinnia Linearis

—Unusual and interesting. The flowers are a lovely shade of golden orange, with a delicate lemon yellow stripe through each petal, while the center is dark brown in the young blooms, turning to golden orange as the flower ages. 8 to 10 inches tall and spread as much as 2 feet. The flowers are profusely borne, hundreds being open at a time. It is never untidy, as many newly opened flowers prevent the faded ones becoming prominent. A grand and brilliantly colored bedding and border plant. Blooms in about six weeks. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

1306. Picotee Giant Double

—A distinct type, for nearly all the blooms are attractively tipped with a contrasting color at the end of each petal. The dark shades usually have a light marking, the light shades a dark marking. About 3 inches across and come in a wide variety of colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

Fantasy Zinnias

—Distinctly different, the good sized, rounded flowers being a mass of shaggy ray-like petals that give a delicate and refined appearance to the medium sized double flowers—large enough to satisfy the desire for mass of color, and just the right size for flower arrangement.

1302. White Light. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

1304. Star Dust.—Deep golden yellow. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

1303. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1308. Haageana Double

Mexican Miniature Zinnia.—The small flowered Mexican zinnias have a charm all their own. They take the best of bed- ding and make a brilliant display, and yet have stems long enough to make a fine display in vases and bowls. A gem for bedding and edging. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

1305. Tom Thumb or Cupid

—Very dwarf, about 4 to 6 inches high; excellent for beds and borders; very bright colors, ranging through red, orange, yellow, pink, rose and other pastel shades. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

1287. Navajo (Gaillardia Flowered)

Each petal is heavily tipped white, cream white or yellow, the bi- color effect reminding of a Navajo rug. The colors run through lilac, lavender, russet, crimson, orange, yellow and pink, and combinations of these colors. Bears quantities of medium sized double and semi-double blooms; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

1307. Scabiosa Flowered

—Entirely distinct from any zinnia you have ever grown, having a strong resemblance to the double annual scabiosa. The outer petals are long and large; the center is a semi-globular crown or cushion, producing a distinct and interesting effect. Grows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and crowded with flowers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

Pompon or Lilliput Zinnias

Grows only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, bearing in the greatest profusion densely double flowers with good stems. Fine for bedding and very satisfactory cut-flowers.

No. 1321. Pure White. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 1322. Golden Yellow. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 1323. Pink. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 1324. Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 1327. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Dahlia Flowered Zinnias

A close rival of the dahlia. The blooms are often more than 5 inches across, 3 to 4 inches deep, the broad petals piled one upon the other, giving the flower the appearance of a fine decorative dahlia.

No. 1288. Exquisite. Rich rose, shading to deep rose at the center. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1289. Canary Bird. Rich deep yellow; holds its pure color to the last. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1290. Polar Bear. The finest white; extra large. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1291. Crimson Monarch. By far the largest and best red; holds its color splendidly. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1292. Scarlet Flame. Bright scarlet blended with orange. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

1293. Dream. Deep lavender turning to purple. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1298. Dahlia Flowered Mixed Colors. An elegant mixture; all colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; 70c.

No. 1301. Grandiflora Giants

—Not as large as our California Giants, but of fine size and a rich and brilliant mixture. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 40c.

WOOD'S CALIFORNIA ZINNIA COLLECTION

This collection contains:

1 pkt. Fantasy Mixed Colors.....	10c
1 pkt. Linearis.....	10c
1 pkt. Haageana Double.....	10c
1 pkt. California Giant Mixed Colors.....	10c
1 pkt. Picotee Giant Double.....	10c
1 pkt. Dahlia Flowered Mixed Colors.....	10c
All of the above for 50c.....	60c
Order as Zinnia Collection No. 1320.....	



Tom Thumb or Cupid Zinnia



Pompon or Lilliput Zinnia



Scabiosa Flowered Zinnia



Super Crown o' Gold Zinnia

Bulbs for Spring Planting

Cannas

Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as back grounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.



Canna

GREEN LEAVED CANNAS

Copper Giant—4 feet. Immense coppery, red or bronze blooms, suffused with rose. One of the grandest of all cannas and blooms continuously. 20c each; 3 for 50c; 6 for 85c; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.

Hungaria—3½ feet. A grand canna with large pure La France pink flowers with a satiny sheen. The most popular pink. 20c each; 3 for 45c; 6 for 75c; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

Madam Crozy—3½ feet. Brilliant vermilion-scarlet with a narrow edge of bright golden yellow. 15c each; 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

The President—4 feet. The immense blooms are a rich glowing scarlet; no other scarlet canna is superior in the quality and quantity of blooms which are borne on strong, erect stalks. 15c each; 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Yellow King Humbert—4 feet. Bears masses of rich yellow flowers spotted with bright red; often 5 to 7 inches across, single petals 3 inches. 15c each; 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Winter's Colossal—5 feet. The largest flowered of all cannas, sometimes 8 inches across; a striking vivid scarlet. 15c each; 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

BRONZE LEAVED CANNAS

Brandywine—3½ feet. Flowers of intense wine-red, dappled with deep crimson, sometimes edged with gold. 15c each; 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

King Humbert—4 feet. Immense orchid-like orange-scarlet, rose tinted and margined at the base; majestic and striking. 15c each; 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Shenandoah—4 feet. Bears large clusters of salmon-pink blooms; the foliage is rich ruby-red. 15c each; 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums

Superb foliage plants for window and porch boxes and shaded places outdoors. Beautiful designs and gorgeous colorings. 30c each; 3 for 75c; 6 for \$1.35, postpaid.

DAHLIAS

Plant in a sunny location when the ground is warm, covering the bulbs with 4 or 5 inches of earth.

Book your order for delivery after March 15.

California Idol—Exceptionally large clear lemon yellow with full center. A massive flower on low growing bush. A prize winner. 60c each; 3 for \$1.50, postpaid.

Fort Monmouth—A grand rich crimson maroon, shaded with bluish violet at tips of petals. Flowers often 10 to 12 inches across. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Gallant Fox—Brilliant claret red. The fine keeping 6-inch blooms are borne on long stems. 30c each; 3 for 75c, postpaid.

Jane Cowl—A superb informal decorative dahlia that holds its giant blooms high on rigid stems. Bronze, buff and old gold, blending to apricot at center. 25c each; 3 for 65c, postpaid.

Jersey Beauty—The large, full deep flowers are an exquisite pink; a perfect bloom borne above the foliage on long, wiry stems. 25c each; 3 for 65c, postpaid.

Kentucky—Exactly like Jersey Beauty, except in color; pink with a blending of yellow and gold, best described as lovely salmon pink. 35c each; 3 for 85c, postpaid.

Mrs. de Ver Warner—A refined mauve pink; extra large flowers on long, strong stems; a free and continuous bloomer. 25c each; 3 for 65c, postpaid.

Prince of Persia—This immense deep informal decorative is a rich glowing crimson; the most beautiful of all the red dahlias. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Rose Fallon—Old gold with rosy bronze shading. An immense and attractive bloom borne on tall plant. 35c each; 3 for 85c, postpaid.

Velvet Wonder—Rich violet purple. Fine keepers for so large a bloom. Full centered; wide petalled. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25, postpaid.

White Jersey Beauty—Except in color like the well known Jersey Beauty described above. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Mixed Dahlias—Our mixture is made up of a wide variety of types and colors. By mail, postpaid, 20c each; 4 for 65c; \$1.60 per dozen. Not postpaid, 15c ea.; 4 for 50c; \$1.25 per dozen.

Gladiolas

For a succession plant at intervals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.

Aflame—Begonia rose shading to bright orange flame near the edge. Often 6 blooms open at a time. 3 for 20c; 6 for 35c; 60c per doz.; 50 for \$2.00, postpaid.

Albania—Pure glistering white; large open flower with rounded petals on fine long stems. 3 for 20c; 6 for 35c; 60c per dozen; 50 for \$2.00, postpaid.

All our gladiolas are No. 1 first size bulbs

Betty Nuthall—Light coral with pale orange throat and light carmine feathering; a magnificent large flower. 3 for 25c; 6 for 40c; 70c per dozen; 50 for \$2.50, postpaid.

Debonair—La France pink, shading to shrimp pink with creamy throat blotch, lightly peppered crimson. Several blooms open at once on tall straight spikes. 3 for 20c; 6 for 35c; 60c per dozen; 50 for \$2.00, postpaid.

Dr. F. E. Bennett—With a suggestion of flame scarlet; an exquisite large flower on sturdy stem. 3 for 25c; 6 for 40c; 70c per dozen; 50 for \$2.50, postpaid.

Gold Eagle—A beautiful deep yellow. One of the earliest to bloom. 3 for 20c; 6 for 35c; 60c per dozen; 50 for \$2.00, postpaid.

La Paloma—A true vivid orange with inconspicuous white spearhead in the throat; large flowers on tall straight spikes. 3 for 25c; 6 for 40c; 75c per dozen; 50 for \$2.50, postpaid.

Pelegriana—Intense violet blue with deep purple shadings. The richest and loveliest of all the blue varieties. 3 for 25c; 6 for 40c; 75c per dozen; 50 for \$2.50, postpaid.

Picardy—The best of its color; a beautiful apricot pink. The individual blooms are extremely large and slightly ruffled. Quite a sensational flower. 3 for 20c; 6 for 35c; 60c per dozen; 50 for \$2.00, postpaid.

Mixed Gladiolas—A well-balanced mixture of all colors from pure white to dark red; first size bulbs. By mail, postpaid, 6 for 25c; dozen 40c; 50 for \$1.40; \$2.50 per 100. Not postpaid, 35c per dozen; 50 for \$1.20; \$2.25 per 100.



Caladiums

(ELEPHANT'S EAR).—A very effective plant for beds or groups, especially in lawns. To have the best results they must have an abundance of water and plenty of rich manure. When full grown, they stand 6 to 8 feet high, and bear immense light-green leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2 to 2½ feet wide.

Mammoth Bulbs.—Over 11 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 30c each; 3 for 75c. Not postpaid, 25c each; 3 for 60c.

Madeira Vine Root—An old-fashioned, but very popular climber of rapid growth, covering a large space in a short time; useful for porches and arbors. If planted deep and protected during the winter, they last for several years and multiply. By mail postpaid, 3 for 30c; 6 for 50c; 90c per doz.; 25 for \$1.70. Not postpaid, 80c per dozen; 25 for \$1.50.

Tuberoses—One of the most delightfully fragrant summer blooming flowers. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots and set outside in May; give them plenty of water. Our bulbs are extra large.

DOUBLE PEARL, extra large. By mail postpaid, 3 for 20c; 6 for 30c; 50c per dozen; 25 for 85c. Not postpaid, 45c per dozen; 25 for 70c; \$3.00 per 100.

Wood's Permanent Pasture Mixtures Nos. 1 to 3

Sow 30 to 35 Pounds Per Acre
Contain Grasses and Clovers Which Make Their Maximum Growth at Different Times Throughout the Year.



THE BEST TIME FOR PLOWING

Experiments indicate that February is the best month for plowing land for crops to be seeded the coming spring. Land plowed in February has time to settle well, and be favorably affected by frozees. However, since one can never tell how the weather will be in February, it is usually advisable to begin plowing as soon after December 1 as possible, plowing the sods and lands with most cover first, and leaving the bare and stubble lands to be plowed last.

One of the big advantages of fall and winter plowing is that the land may be plowed whenever it is dry enough for machinery to go over it during this period; whereas, if plowing is delayed until after March 1, we have to wait until it is in good order in order to prevent clodding.

Wood's Grain, Pasture and Hay Mixtures

Will Furnish an Abundance of Quick Green Feed in Spring and Early Summer

Where there is a shortage of feed, there is nothing better that can be put in than our Grain Pasture or Grain Hay Mixtures. They can be satisfactorily disked in on top of lespedeza fields for early feed before lespedeza comes out in late spring. Much more productive and nutritious than oats, barley and other crops planted alone. Produces a balanced ration of proteins, vitamins and other food elements. Sow in January, February or March, the earlier the better, 100 lbs. per acre alone, or 50 lbs. as nurse crop for grass and clover. Either mixture will serve as an ideal nurse crop for Wood's Permanent Grass and Clover mixtures.

A Seed Sower Pays Its Way

They sow practically all kinds of seed and do it better than by hand sowing. Two good sowers are illustrated on page 75. Both do splendid work.

FOR PRICES, SEE PAGE 45

Postpaid Prices of Field Seed Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices. To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices. To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices. To Cuba add 10c per pound.

Wood's Permanent Pasture or Hay Mixture

For best permanent forage crops; in the Southern Piedmont or Mountains, and in the North sow **Wood's Permanent Pasture or Hay Mixtures Nos. 1 to 3**; in the Southern Coastal Section sow **Wood's Southern Permanent Pasture and Hay Mixture No. 12**.

No. 1 PASTURE MIXTURE FOR LIGHT GRAVELLY OR SANDY SOILS

Composed of 18 grasses and clovers, including a generous proportion of orchard grass, fescue, tall meadow oat grass, red top, paspalum, carpet grass, sericea, Korean and Kobe lespedezas, alyce, alsike and red clovers, all of which make a vigorous growth on light soils, where moisture and fertility is usually lacking.

No. 2 PASTURE MIXTURE FOR LOAM CLAY SOILS

Composed of 17 grasses and clovers, including a large quantity of Kentucky blue grass, carpet grass, meadow fescue, paspalum, red top, lespedeza, ladino, alyce and red clovers.

No. 3 PASTURE MIXTURE FOR MOIST BOTTOM LAND

Composed of 16 grasses and clovers, including a predominant amount of meadow fescue, red top, carpet grass, paspalum, timothy, alsike clover, lespedezas and ladino white clover, which grow well under moist conditions.

WOOD'S PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURES	TIME OF GRAZING			
	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
White Clover, Kentucky Blue.				
Red Top, Tall Meadow Oat.				
Meadow Fescue, Orchard Grass				
Paspalum, Carpet Grass.				
Timothy, Alsike, Red Clover.				
Alyce Clover, Lespedezas.				
Rye Grass				
Bur Clover, Black Medic.				

This chart shows why an abundance of grazing in every season of the year is furnished by **Wood's Permanent Pasture Mixtures**. They are composed of 18 grasses and clovers in different combinations for every type of soil or climate, based on 62 years testing on our own farms and throughout the South. They contain $\frac{1}{2}$ clovers, increasing the protein and nutrition of the feed and fertility of the soil.

As few fields are uniform in fertility or drainage, and rainfall varies each season, a mixture of many grasses and clovers produces much larger crops than a single grass or clover which frequently fails to make a stand. Our mixtures contain different grasses and clovers that thrive under practically all conditions. Only the finest quality seeds are used in our mixtures. They are of the highest purity and germination, free of noxious weed seed and comply in every way with federal and state regulations.

WOOD'S GRAIN PASTURE MIXTURE

Furnishes more grazing in less time and at less cost than any other spring crop. The grains are balanced with legumes to provide proteins for growth and warmth during cold weather. Sow it for grazing before grass and clover pastures are ready, or as a nurse crop when seeding permanent grass and clover pasture mixtures. Although relished by all livestock it is particularly popular for poultry and hogs as it contains rape properly balanced with spring barley, oats, and rye grass, so that it cannot cause bloating. Protein is furnished by crimson clover, Canada field peas, hairy vetch and lespedeza, which also improve the soil.

WOOD'S GRAIN HAY MIXTURE

Makes a much heavier yield that is far more palatable and nutritious than oats or any other crop sown alone. It is a fine spring hay crop, easy to cure and relished by all livestock. It contains oats properly balanced with crimson clover, Canada field peas, hairy vetch and lespedeza.

Be sure when ordering to specify which mixture is wanted.

Wood's Permanent Hay Mixtures Nos. 6 to 8

Contain grasses and clovers which mature for hay at the same time, making bumper crops, easily cured.



Wood's Permanent Hay Mixtures produce nutritious hay over a long period at less seeding cost per acre and are a sure way to obtain a good stand. They also make excellent pasture.

No. 6 HAY MIXTURE FOR LIGHT GRAVELLY OR SANDY SOIL

Composed of 16 grasses and clovers with a predominant proportion of tall meadow oat grass, orchard grass, red top, red clover, sericea, Kobe and Korean lespedezas, all of which make a good growth of hay on light soils which frequently lack moisture and fertility.

No. 7 HAY MIXTURE FOR LOAM AND CLAY SOILS

Composed of 12 grasses and clovers with red clover, Kansas alfalfa, timothy, orchard grass, alyce clover, red top, meadow fescue, and Kobe lespedeza, which grow well on loam and clay soils, as chief ingredients.

No. 8 HAY MIXTURE FOR MOIST BOTTOM LAND

Many grasses and clovers grown out on moist land, but this mixture of 12 grasses and clovers contains an abundance of ladino, white clover, meadow fescue, alsike clover, red top, timothy, Kobe and Korean lespedezas which thrive with wet feet.

No. 12—WOOD'S SOUTHERN PERMANENT PASTURE AND HAY MIXTURE

An excellent mixture for hay or pasture in the Southern Coastal and Gulf States. Contains grasses and clovers that make good grazing or hay under adverse southern conditions. Suitable to both light and heavy soils. Contains 17 grasses and clovers including alyce clover, carpet grass, paspalum, bur, black medic and dixie white clovers, sericea, Kobe, and Korean lespedezas. Makes bumper hay crops during warm months and abundant pasture the year round. Should not be grazed too closely in the late summer or early fall when lespedezas are seeding.

Cut Hay Early Says Department of Agriculture.

"Delaying harvest is the most common fault in making hay. Cutting it just before full bloom increases the quality, palatability, protein and feeding value and permits the second crop to get an earlier start and greater yield." Wood's Permanent Grass and Clover Mixtures make several cuttings a season and last indefinitely.

IMPROVE YOUR PERMANENT PASTURE AND HAY CROPS BY TOP DRESSING

With few exceptions, most of the pasture land receives very little treatment for improvement. To fully appreciate the need for adding plant food to pastures it must be realized that continuous grazing reduces the fertility of the soil just as does continuous cropping to cultivated crops, only the process is much slower. Well fed pastures give wonderful grazing over a long period of time.

Lime and superphosphate will increase the growth of clover and the clover will add the nitrogen. This has been proved by experiments, and the experience of a good many cattle raisers. Fertilizer applied to pastures will not show results as quickly as when applied to cultivated crops. It usually takes from two to three years for the improvement to be seen, and is first noticed by an increase in the growth of clover.

Where the land is exceptionally thin and has very little or no grass on it, some seeding is advisable in addition to the top dressing.

ing, with only enough cultivation to get the seed in the ground. Based on experiments and the experience of farmers, the following are briefly the recommendations for the improvement of the better permanent pastures.

(1) Top dress with 400 to 500 pounds of 16% or 20% superphosphate and two tons of ground limestone or marl once every six or eight years. Good results are often obtained by top dressing with superphosphate alone, but neither superphosphate nor lime alone will give maximum results.

(2) Apply the fertilizer and lime when growth starts in the spring.

(3) Mow off all weeds in August.

(4) It is not necessary to keep the stock off the treated pasture, but results will probably not be noticeable until the stock has been taken off for a week or more.

PRICE	Per Pound Sacks Included	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
Wood's Permanent Pasture and Hay Mixtures Nos. 1 to 8.....		22c	20c	19½c	\$1.35	\$2.55	\$5.65
Wood's Southern Permanent Pasture and Hay Mixture No. 12.....		24c	22c	21c	1.45	2.75	6.15
Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture.....		60c	5c	4½c	55c	.95	1.90
Wood's Grain Hay Mixture.....		60c	5c	4½c	55c	.95	1.90

WOOD'S HAY and PASTURE GRASSES

Wood's Super Grade Grasses As the name indicates they are the very finest of the new crop. Free from onions or other noxious weeds and contain 10 to 25% more pure live seed than the standard qualities usually offered. They are the pick of the crop and cleaned to the highest degree. Prices quoted below.

WOOD'S HIGH QUALITY GRASS SEEDS. There is probably more difference in quality of grass seeds than most other seeds. Yet farmers usually cannot detect this difference by appearance and must rely on the seedsmen to be sure of getting seed free of noxious weeds. Our 60 years experience enables us to offer the finest quality obtainable.



KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—The best permanent lawn or pasture grass for well drained rich heavy soils containing lime and phosphate in the Piedmont and mountains. It makes the richest, sweetest nutritious pasture, spreading and growing better if closely grazed. It grows vigorously in spring and fall; less vigorously in summer and winter. 15 lbs. per acre for pasture, or 1 lb. to 200 square feet of lawn. Sow in early spring or fall to get a good start before summer weeds.

DALLAS GRASS—*Paspalum dilatatum*, Imported. The splendid permanent grass for year round Southern pastures, as it comes nearer growing the year round than most other grasses whether in mild winter or hot dry summer. Stock prefer it, it fattens, stops erosion, and furnishes fine grazing. At the Florida Everglades Experiment Station it fattened 10 steers per acre. Unlike Carpet Grass, it allows clovers, lespedezas and other pasture grasses to grow freely with it, but chokes out objectionable weeds. Close grazing is recommended. Once established it lasts indefinitely, but is not a pest as cultivation kills it. It grows rapidly even after killing frost, except in extremely cold weather. It furnishes green pasturage in mild weather in mid-winter. Although best on heavy moist soil, it does well on all types, including dry hillsides, acid soils, etc. It is fairly good for hay. Sow 6 to 8 lbs. per acre in early spring, but can be sown the year round.

*For sowing grass seeds use one of the seed sowers described and illustrated on page 75.

ORCHARD GRASS—One of the best long-lived, deep-rooted grasses for year round pasture or hay or to reseed on old alfalfa sods. It does well on practically every type of soil, including acid soils, thrives in the shade, grows vigorously and produces large crops of nutritious hay relished by all livestock. It recovers quickly when cut or grazed. It grows the year round with maximum growth in the spring and fall. It should be used more in Southern pastures as it furnishes winter grazing when most crops are dormant. As it grows in bunches it should be seeded with other grasses and should be included in every hay or pasture mixture. Sow 14 lbs. per acre with other grasses or 30 to 35 lbs. alone, in early spring or fall.

BERMUDA GRASS—Extra fancy seed, testing 98% pure. The blue grass of the South. Makes a vigorous and persistent growth in every part of the South; lasts for years; stands a long, hot summer without injury; grows well in any soil that is not too wet; bears heavy grazing and trampling with little injury; recovers quickly when grazed down, and as a grazing and fattening grass, has few equals. If grown with bur clover, japan clover, carpet grass and vetch, all-the-year-round grazing may be had. For lawns, golf courses and athletic grounds it makes a tough, even turf without clumps, and recovers quickly after cutting. Sow land. Sow broadcast and cover very lightly with a roller or light brush. Germinates very slowly. Hulled Bermuda grass germinates at least 50% quicker than unhulled seeds. Sow 12 lbs. per acre; for lawns 1 lb. to 200 square feet.

CARPET GRASS—The grass that thrives on close grazing. One of the most valuable permanent grazing grasses for that section of the South extending from the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf and approximately 125 to 150 miles inland. It is remarkable for its ability to grow on poor sandy soils; it may be grazed considerably later than Bermuda grass in the fall and earlier in the spring; it does better on poor sandy soils and furnishes more grazing. It is strictly a pasture grass and stands close grazing and heavy trampling. It thrives best and spreads more rapidly when closely grazed. It does splendidly sown with japan clover and bur clover, giving an all-the-year pasture. It is easily eradicated by plowing. Sow from early spring till summer. 12 lbs. per acre, 1 lb. to 250 sq. feet of lawn.

PRICES

Per Pound	5 to 25 to 100
F. O. B. Richmond	24 Lbs. 99 Lbs. Lbs.
Wood's Certified No. 23 Sudan Grass.....	9c... 7c... 6½c
Sudan Grass	7c... 5c... 4¾c
Dallas Grass or Paspalum, Imported.....	40c... 37c... 35c
Kentucky Blue Grass	25c... 23c... 22c
Super-Grade Kentucky Blue Grass.....	30c... 28c... 27c
Red Top or Herds Grass.....	15c... 13c... 12½c
Super-Grade Red Top or Herds Grass.....	18c... 16c... 15c
Bermuda Grass, Extra Fancy, Unhulled.....	45c... 43c... 42c
Hulled Bermuda Grass.....	60c... 58c... 55c
Carpet Grass, Domestic.....	28c... 26c... 25c
Carpet Grass, Extra Fancy Imported.....	31c... 29c... 28c
Tall Meadow Oat Grass.....	21c... 19c... 18c
Italian Rye Grass, Domestic.....	11c... 9c... 8½c
Perennial Rye Grass.....	20c... 18c... 17c
Astoria or Colonial Bent, Certified.....	85c... 82c... 80c
Timothy.....	12c... 10c... 9¾c
Meadow Fescue.....	32c... 30c... 29c
Orchard Grass Virginia Grown.....	32c... 30c... 29c
Orchard Grass, Ex. Fancy, Onion Free.....	35c... 33c... 32c
Chewing's Fescue.....	40c... 38c... 37c

POSTPAID

Found 5 Lbs. 10 Lbs. 25 Lbs.	
25c... \$.70...	\$1.25... \$2.40
25c... .60...	1.05... 1.90
55c... 2.25...	4.35... 9.90
40c... 1.50...	2.85... 6.40
45c... 1.75...	3.35... 7.65
30c... 1.00...	1.85... 3.90
35c... 1.15...	2.15... 4.65
60c... 2.50...	4.85... 11.40
75c... 3.25...	6.35... 15.15
45c... 1.65...	3.15... 7.15
45c... 1.80...	3.45... 7.90
35c... 1.30...	2.45... 5.40
25c... .80...	1.45... 2.90
25c... 1.25...	2.35... 5.15
\$1.10... 4.50...	8.55... 21.15
25c... .85...	1.55... 3.15
45c... 1.85...	3.55... 8.15
45c... 1.85...	3.55... 8.15
50c... 2.00...	3.85... 8.90
55c... 2.25...	4.35... 10.15

WOOD'S HAY and PASTURE GRASSES



Wood's Certified No. 23 Sudan Grass

WOOD'S CERTIFIED NO. 23 SUDAN GRASS

A Decided Improvement Over Ordinary Sudan

Produces about 25% greater growth than regular sudan, finer quality hay. Excellent for grass silage. Developed by selecting a large number of superior plants from ordinary sudan grass. These were tested many years under extreme conditions of heat and drought on different types of soil. Strain No. 23 proved superior to all others and produced $\frac{1}{4}$ more hay or pasture than regular sudan. It has a stronger, more vigorous growth. It is more heat and drought resistant than most summer forage crops. It is an annual and cannot become a pest. **Sow 20 lbs. broadcast or 8 lbs. in cultivated rows.** Our seed is State Sealed and Certified.

For Grazing it is equal to blue grass as a milk producer. At one experiment station one acre per cow furnished abundant pasture for 125 days. The cows made a daily average of 3.8 lbs. more milk than they ever did on native grass. At the Middle Tennessee Experiment Station in a very dry summer, when permanent pastures were parched, two yearling steers gained $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per day on sudan, a total of 237 lbs. in 92 days. They pronounced it the best of all dry weather grasses for the South.

A state experiment station says: "In our tests throughout the state Sudan No. 23 has given an average yield of forage 18 per cent higher than common sudan. It matures a little later but is a more robust plant with broader leaves. The value of the extra yield to the grower is illustrated by the yield test:

	Green Weight Per Acre	Hay Per Acre, 10% Moisture
Sudan No. 23.....	75,973 lbs.	17,725 lbs.
Ordinary Sudan	65,921 lbs.	15,165 lbs.
Gain of No. 23 over Ordinary.....	10,052 lbs.	2,560 lbs.

"Wood's Certified No. 23 Sudan Grass I got from you is now six feet tall. I never saw anything grow like it did."—Archie Helton, Tazewell Co., Va.

SUDAN GRASS—Sudan Grass is primarily a hay grass, its slender leafy stems making it easy to handle with ordinary haying machinery. It makes its greatest growth and produces the most feed during July, August and September, when native grasses are less productive. It can be grown successfully on almost every class of soil from a heavy clay to a light sand, besides being particularly drought and heat resistant. Primarily an excellent hay crop, sudan is gaining in popularity as a summer pasture.

The feeding value of sudan grass hay is equal to that of millet, timothy and other non-legume roughages. Sudan will give from two to three cuttings; stools out wonderfully after the first cutting; it is not uncommon to find a hundred stems growing from a single root. It is an excellent catch crop, requiring only 45 days before the first cutting.

Sow after the ground becomes thoroughly warm, preferably broadcast at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre. A grain drill may be used, set to sow two pecks of wheat. Cut when in bloom, for at that stage the feeding value is highest.

TIMOTHY

The Most Extensively Grown Hay Grass

For hay, timothy is the best known and most extensively grown of all grasses. A stand is easily established, it is inexpensive to sow, it starts quickly and yields its best crop the year after it is sown, but the following year's crop may be equally as heavy if liberally top-dressed with stable manure. It stands up well, is easily cured and is heavy for its bulk, for which reason it has proved the most profitable hay crop when grown for market. The yield on good land frequently runs from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tons to the acre.

Meadow fescue or English blue grass, red top or herds grass and sapling clover all mature at the same season as timothy, and are good grasses to sow with it for hay and grazing, increasing the yield of hay and the yield and value of the pasture. A good mixture for hay and grazing is 6 lbs. timothy, 5 lbs. red top or herds grass, 7 lbs. meadow fescue, and 5 lbs. sapling clover. If timothy and sapling clover are sown together, mix 8 lbs. timothy and 6 lbs. sapling clover. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre.

The best time to cut is when it is in bloom; it is then easier to cure and its feeding value is highest.

Fertilize Grass for Large Growth. An application of 300 to 500 lbs. to the acre of Wood's Standard 4-12-4 Fertilizer will materially increase both hay and grazing qualities of grasses. Our 4-12-4 is a well balanced, complete fertilizer especially recommended for grass crops.

RED TOP OR HERD'S GRASS—Should be included in every permanent pasture, hay or lawn mixture as it grows well with other grasses, thrives on all soils, and grows on land too poor for Kentucky blue grass. It comes early and grows vigorously till late fall. It is perennial with creeping habit, stools well, and stands close grazing or trampling. It germinates quickly and is easy to sow. It matures at the same time as timothy. Sow 5 lbs. per acre in mixtures or 10 lbs. alone in spring or fall.

MEADOW FESCUE—A hardy, deep rooted, tufted, long-lived grass that should be included in every hay or pasture mixture. Stands close grazing, makes thick foliage, comes on early in the spring, growing till late fall. Does well on wet soil. Sow on any soil except sandy 25 lbs. per acre in spring or fall. For permanent pasture, 10 lbs. meadow fescue, 8 lbs. orchard grass, 8 lbs. tall meadow oat grass, 6 lbs. Kentucky blue, and 5 lbs. red clover.

CHEWINGS FESCUE—A splendid permanent grass for shade or lawns. It is hardy; persists with very little moisture, fertility, or sunlight in spite of heat or cold; grows on any soils; produces a dense dark green turf of short fine needle-like leaves; requires little cutting or attention. Excellent for shaded pastures. Sow 30 lbs. per acre in spring or fall.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—Domestic. The quickest growing and most winter-resistant grass for temporary spring, fall, or winter lawn, pasture, hay or cover crop. Sow 35 lbs. acre in early spring or fall.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS—Certified 99% pure. Similar in growth, adaptation and use to Italian rye, but persists several years.

CERTIFIED ASTORIA or COLONIAL CREEPING BENT—99% pure. Makes the best lawn sod or golf putting green in the Eastern States. Similar in growth, persistence and wide soil adaptation to its cousin red top or herds grass. Has shorter, finer upright leaves and creeps underground. Sow 1 lb. to 200 square feet in spring or fall.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS—Evergreen Grass. This grass seems to make more leafage and grazing, a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during winter and summer, than most grasses. It is of exceptional value in a mixture of red clover, alsike clover and orchard grass. Will grow in any section in which orchard grass will grow. One of the best poor land grasses, especially adapted to well drained sandy soils. Cut for hay about time of blooming. Sow 20 to 30 lbs. per acre in either fall or spring. For a good hay mixture, sow 12 lbs. oat grass, 15 lbs. orchard grass, and 8 lbs. red clover. An addition of 6 lbs. red top will increase the aftermath and yield of grazing.

PRICES OF GRASSES ON PRECEDING PAGE

ALYCE CLOVER

AN OUTSTANDING HAY PRODUCER

There is no crop that will produce hay that will maintain its leaves, sweet fragrance and green color as long after harvest. It is equal to alfalfa in palatability and nutrition. Easily cured, low in moisture and dries quickly. Can be hauled in the day cut without risk of spoiling. It is a three-purpose legume which will grow on and improve poor soils, yield an excellent quality hay, and has few superior for summer and early fall grazing. The root system of this plant is such that it can not be pulled up by grazing. A single plant will send runners in all directions and cover as much as a six-foot circle. With ample moisture will give two cuttings of hay per year. Recommended for succulent nutritious summer and fall grazing when most pastures are off. It is not injured by trampling or grazing due to its deep spreading root system. Starts growing after rye grass, black medic, bur, crimson, white clover and other winter crops go to seed, making a permanent year 'round pasture.

ADAPTABILITY—Will thrive well in Eastern Virginia, the Piedmont and Coastal sections of the Carolinas and all Gulf states. It will grow on a wide range of soils, from the poorest sand land to good clay loam soils. However, the sandy loam soils satisfy it best. (Not adaptable to wet lands or heavy clay.)

SEEDING TIME—Plant only during May and June as the seed will not germinate until warm weather. A good seed bed is important, disking and harrowing to eliminate as many weeds as possible before planting. It is strictly a warm weather plant rather slow in germinating. Should you have ample moisture after planting and weeds and natural grasses get ahead of the clover, it is advisable to cut them off with the mower blade raised just above the clover. The Alyce Clover will then outgrow the weeds and grass and no more trouble will be had with them. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. per acre broadcast. If land is weed infested, suggest planting in 3½ to 4-foot rows and cultivate, using 5 lbs. of seed per acre. Give seed a light covering.

FERTILIZATION. We recommend 200 to 300 lbs. of superphosphate and 50 to 100 lbs. of muriate of potash per acre. This is particularly important for large growth. Experiments have shown at least a foot taller growth when fertilizer is applied, reaching a height of three to four feet.

EXPERIMENT STATION SAYS: Clemson, S. C.—“Cut hay on Sep. 25th, and after becoming thoroughly dry, produced 5,275 pounds per acre. Apparently this hay is of good quality, the stems being very fine and retaining their leaves satisfactorily.”



Photo of Alyce Clover made at our growing station, Oct. 1, 1941.



This Alyce clover field made 4 tons of fine quality hay in August and 600 lbs of seed per acre in late October.

VIRGINIA NORTHERN NECK RED CLOVER

For several centuries farmers on a very fertile isolated peninsula in Virginia called the “Northern Neck” were forced to save their own red clover seed year after year. This seed has become resistant to anthracnose or wilt, which destroys clover brought into the southeast from other sections. Repeated tests by the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture and innumerable farmers have proved that Virginia Northern Neck Red Clover will consistently give bumper hay crops where seed from other sources have failed. Every farmer who plants it says it is worth twice the price of other red clover seed. We have never had enough of this strain to supply the demand.

U. S. RED CLOVER

Grown in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana. Made larger yields of hay than seed from other northern or western states in field tests by the Virginia Experiment Station. Adapted to the Piedmont and mountain sections of Virginia, North Carolina and northern states. Never use foreign grown seed. Red Clover is the ideal biennial legume for crop rotations, furnishes an abundance of highly nutritious hay or pasture and adds nitrogen and humus to the soil. Cut it just before full bloom for best quality hay and the largest amount of leaves and nutrients. This lets the second crop get an earlier start and larger yield. Does well on any well drained, limed and fertilized soil. Inoculate and broadcast on small grain from February to April or in August; 12 lbs. per acre alone, or 8 lbs. in grass mixtures. Apply 300 lbs. of Wood's Standard 4-12-4 Fertilizer.

ALSIKE CLOVER

Sow 5 to 8 lbs. per acre. Culture same as Red Clover; but has more leaves, grows thicker, has finer stems, makes better quality hay and more and better grazing. Grows on soils too acid, poor or wet for other clover, is hardier, has contains a higher per cent of digestible protein, stands longer uncut without deterioration, and is adapted to a wider variety of soils. Succeeds on light uplands, loam, clay or wet bottoms. Sow it where other clovers fail. An ideal substitute for white clover in pasture mixtures, makes a thick undergrowth, greatly increasing the yield, is highly nutritious and palatable. Use it in every permanent pasture or hay mixture. We put it in all of ours.

MAMMOTH or SAPLING CLOVER

Seed is identical to red clover, growth is similar, but larger, is longer lived, and matures hay two weeks later, at the same time as timothy. Makes one cutting a year. Cut in early bloom state. Superior for pasture or soil improvement. Seeding rate and culture same as red clover. For hay on strong loam or clay soils use 8 lbs. sapling, 10 lbs. timothy, and 5 lbs. red top.

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INOCULATE all Clovers with Wood's Seed Inoculation, page 63.
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Dwarf Essex Rape

Quick cheap pasturage for poultry and all livestock. Ready in 6 weeks. Furnishes grazing throughout the year. Averages 10 tons of green forage per acre of highest feeding value for fattening or supplying vitamins to growing stock. One acre will pasture 20 hogs for two months. A state experiment station reports gains of over 7 to 8 pounds by lambs fed on rape alone. To avoid bloating, have salt and hay available, and do not graze when wet or stock are hungry. Rape is ready to eat the first day. Sow 6 to 8 pounds per acre broadcast, or 3 to 4 pounds in drills 18 to 24 inches apart and cultivate occasionally. Sow again in corn at the last working for winter and spring pasturage.

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Prices of all clovers and Dwarf Essex Rape on page 50.
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Wood's American Grown ALFALFA

The Crop That Pays Constant Dividends

Alfalfa is one of the few crops that cannot be overproduced. It stands for years, yields several cuttings a season and makes a hay about as high in protein as wheat bran—it more nearly approaches perfection as a forage crop than any one other crop. When fed with a grain ration, it supplies the protein necessary for a balanced food. For dairy, breeding and fattening cattle, hogs and sheep, it is the ideal hay. As a soil builder one of the experiment stations claims that it adds more than twice as much ammonia to the soil as red clover. Alfalfa does not ask the farmer to buy expensive nitrogen, but gets all it needs from the air and stores it in the land to make bigger the crops that follow it.

Kansas Alfalfa

KANSAS GROWN ALFALFA over years of testing and actual field results has proven the best adapted for the middle and south Atlantic states. Winter hardy, growing vigorously from early spring till fall, starts its growth earlier than alfalfa grown in more northern climates. Our **Grimm Alfalfa**, also Kansas grown, is recommended only in high mountain altitudes.

Sow on well prepared land; kill the weeds by several cultivations from plowing to seeding time. Adaptable to deep, rich, well drained soil, high in organic matter for best crops. A heavy user of phosphoric acid and potash—at seeding time use 600 to 800 pounds of 2-12-6 Fertilizer per acre, and on old stands a top dressing each spring with 300 lbs. superphosphate and 75 to 100 lbs. of potash will be very beneficial. If soil is acid, use one to two tons of lime per acre. Sow from March 1st to April 15th, 20 to 25 pounds per acre in firm and compact seed bed. Be sure and inoculate. **Kansas Alfalfa** will produce two to three cuttings per season—first should be made when starting to bloom, and last cutting sufficiently early to allow 6 to 12 inches growth before first killing frost.

LADINO WHITE CLOVER

Sow it for a year round pasture. U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "Ladino is the largest growing form of white clover. It is similar to White Dutch but grows about twice as large. Introduced from South Europe, where climate is similar to ours in the Southeast, it is widely grown throughout the United States, is very popular in the West and is becoming important in the East where fields are properly managed. Do not graze it below two inches. It is grazed either alone, or with grass to avoid the risk of bloating. Many farmers cut it for hay in the summer and graze it the rest of the year. The hay is most nutritious and palatable."

It is a long lived perennial. Its tap root goes down one to three feet. The stems run on the ground, taking root. One plant covers two feet. A sparse stand soon thickens into a dense even growth. The only parts available to grazing are the highly nutritious leaves and flowers which rise 12 to 20 inches in great profusion from the numerous joints. It outgrows Bermuda, Johnson grass and many weeds. It is not subject to alfalfa diseases and is ideal to plant after alfalfa. It does not bloat livestock as readily as other clovers but is safer to plant with paspalum, timothy, red top, meadow fescue, Kentucky blue, orchard, carpet and rye grass. It is included in all **Wood's Permanent Pasture Mixtures**, see page 44.

It grows on any soils, even shallow hardpans, but does best on loam or clay where moisture is plentiful. The seed is so small it requires a firm hard seedbed, planted shallow and covered very lightly. Unscarified Ladino germinates only about 45%. Our seed is scarified, germinates over 90%, requiring one-half as much seed as the unscarified seed. Sow in spring or fall, 5 lbs. per acre alone or 3 lbs. in mixtures. Don't pasture until plants spread and start sending up shoots from the joints.

Wood's Dixie White Clover

One of the few plants that furnishes abundant grazing throughout the year under severe southern conditions. The hottest dry summers do not stop its steady growth. It has no equal for winter and early spring grazing by its vigorous growth in the coldest weather. It blooms a month earlier than white dutch clover, growing several inches taller with leaves and stems larger. In a two-year test (except Ladino) with varieties from all over the world, it made by far the best grazing. It was the earliest to bloom, the most luxuriant winter and early spring growth, 10 inches tall and stood the hot dry summers.

White Dutch Clover

Include it in all lawn or pasture mixtures on all types of soil, even sandy, acid, or in shade, although it grows most luxuriously in limed moist lowland. It furnishes winter and spring pasturage, preferred by all livestock, is not easy to tramp out, restricts washing, adds fertility, and aids growth of companion grasses. Inoculate and sow in spring or late summer, 5 to 8 lbs. per acre alone, or 2 to 3 lbs. in mixture.

FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA

Once established, it lasts for years.
Yields 3 to 5 cuttings nutritious and palatable hay each season.
Feeding value high—contains as much protein as wheat bran.
Does not exhaust the soil; it enriches it.
Claimed to add twice as much nitrogen to the land as Red Clover.
Requires but little care and attention.
One of the farm's most profitable crops.



WOOD'S KANSAS ALFALFA gives several cuttings each season and lasts many years. In the Virginia State test 4 plantings of **Kansas Alfalfa** stood the winters better than from any other source and averaged 4½ tons per acre.

White Sweet Clover

A wonderful pasture, hay, soil improving and honey plant. Adapted to all well drained soils if inoculated and limed. It is a good crop to condition land for alfalfa, which it resembles. It is biennial, growing from a deep root system the second year, and will reseed if allowed to. It makes an enormous vigorous growth, allowing several cuttings a year, but should be cut before blooms appear. It is a splendid pasture crop, relished by all livestock and will not cause bloating; will grow on very poor soil provided it is well limed and the seeds inoculated. If these two conditions are neglected the crop may prove a failure. Inoculate and sow preferably on small grains 15 lbs. per acre from February to April.

Postpaid Prices of Field Seed

Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.
POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.
To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.
To Texas, Okla., Kansas and Neb. add 6c to postpaid prices.
To Cuba add 10c per pound.

PRICES	Per Pound			BY MAIL POSTPAID			
	P. O. B. Richmond			See Postpaid Prices Above			
	5 to 24	25 to 99	100	5	10	25	
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lb.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Ladino White Clover	87c	85c	83c	\$1.00	\$.46	\$.90	\$.21
Wood's Dixie White Clover	82c	80c	78c	1.00	4.45	8.35	20.65
White Dutch Clover	80c	77c	75c	95c	4.25	8.30	20.15
White Sweet Clover	15c	13½c	13c	30c	1.00	1.85	4.15
Alfalfa, Kansas	37c	35c	34c	50c	2.10	4.05	9.40
Alfalfa, Grimm	40c	38c	37c	55c	2.25	4.35	10.15

LESPEDEZA — The Alfalfa of the South



Korean Lespedeza is the most economical hay and pasture crop to sow this spring

LESPEDEZA SERICEA—Perennial

Adapted to Every Soil Type

Adapted to any type of soil, wonderfully resistant to drought, large yielding hay crops, good pasture, and a fine soil improver.

Like alfalfa, it requires one year to get set, but after the first year it will produce two to four tons of field cured hay per acre annually. Actual feeding trials have proved that Lespedeza Sericea hay is equal to that of alfalfa. Sericea enjoys many advantages over the annual lespedezas; it will thrive on much poorer land, comes back year after year from the roots, furnishes two to three cuttings per season and yields much more abundantly. During the most severe drought years Sericea, due to its deep vigorous root system, maintained a beautiful rich green color, when other forage crops were completely burned up. Sericea is generally at its best during July and August when other forage crops are considerably off.

Game Preserves will find Sericea affords splendid cover and feed for birds, far superior to other lespedezas in this respect.

Don't become alarmed if your stand is apparently crowded out by grass or weeds the first year. Mow the crop once or twice to keep the weeds from seeding and to give the Sericea plants the benefit of more sunshine and moisture. The second year from two to twelve or more main stems will arise from each crown, increasing from year to year.

Cut when 12 to 14 inches high to make tender hay. When saving the crop for seed, cut and rake the crop before 10:30 in the morning to prevent shattering of the seed, and then house the same afternoon.

BLACK MEDIC CLOVER Has few equals for winter and spring grazing, soil improvement and hay. Relished by all livestock. Though closely grazed it reseeds itself abundantly in late spring and returns each fall. Best for fall seeding. Sow 15 lbs. per acre.

BUR CLOVER Though closely grazed it reseeds each May and returns each fall, adding nitrogen and humus increasing the yield of other crops on the same land in summer. Excellent winter and spring pasture. Inoculate and broadcast 15 lbs. per acre from Aug. to March.

CRIMSON CLOVER A winter legume for hay, pasture and soil improvement. Inoculate and sow 20 lbs. acre from July till October on all idle lands.

PRICES

Per Pound	5 to 25 to 100	BY MAIL POSTPAID
F. O. B. Richmond	24 Lbs. 99 Lbs. Lbs.	Lb. 5 Lbs. 10 Lbs. Lbs.
Alyce Clover	22c...20c...19c	40c...1.35...2.55...5.65
Va. Northern Neck Red Clover	32c...30c...29c	45c...1.85...3.55...8.15
U. S. Red Clover	28c...26c...25c	45c...1.65...3.15...7.15
Mammoth or Sapling	27c...25c...24c	45c...1.60...3.05...6.90
Alsike Clover	26c...26c...25c	45c...1.65...3.15...7.15
Lespedeza, Korean Certified	12c...10c...9½c	35c...85...1.55...3.15
Lespedeza, Korean	11c...9c...8½c	30c...80...1.45...2.90
Lespedeza, Kobe	20c...18c...17½c	45c...1.25...2.35...5.15
Lespedeza, Sericea, scarified	32c...30c...29c	45c...1.85...3.55...8.15
Lespedeza, Sericea, unhusked	26c...24c...23c	40c...1.55...2.95...6.65
Black Medic	25c...23c...22c	40c...1.50...2.85...6.46
Clover, Crimson	15c...13c...12½c	30c...1.00...1.85...3.90
Clover, Bur	28c...26c...25c	45c...1.65...3.15...7.15
Dwarf Essex Rape	20c...18c...17½c	35c...1.25...2.35...5.15

What Lespedeza to Sow

KOREAN—Adapted to Eastern, Central and Middle Western States. This includes all Virginia, Piedmont and Mountain sections of the Carolinas and northern section of the Gulf States. Sow 25 lbs. per acre.

KOBE—Best adapted to Eastern Virginia, the Cotton Belt, and Piedmont sections of the Carolinas, Tennessee, and all Gulf States. Sow 25 lbs. per acre.

SERICEA—Same adaptation as Kobe. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. unhusked seed in January and February, or 20 lbs. scarified seed per acre from March 15th through June.

Inoculate the seed before planting. Responds well to lime. Use 200 to 300 lbs. of 0-14-6 fertilizer per acre. The cost of inoculation is nominal, but may prove expensive if not used. 25-lb. size 50c; 50-lb. size 50c; 100-lb. size 70c; 125-lb. size \$1.00.

Warning about Lespedeza—Dodder, a noxious weed probably thrives more on lespedeza than any other crop, and care should be used in buying only the best re-cleaned seed. On this account there is always a wide variance in price ranging from two to three cents a pound according to the quality offered. Our seed is twice cleaned and every lot testing from 98½% to 99½% pure. It is the pick of the crop.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA

The Most Popular and Widely Adapted of All the Lespedeza

Should be seeded on every acre of small grain this spring. It will greatly improve the productivity of the soil, furnishing fine pasture or hay at less seeding cost than any other legume that can be planted this year. In 8 field demonstrations in North Carolina turning under lespedeza increased the corn yield over 22 bushels per acre. It does the work of other clovers at less cost, will reseed itself, lasting many years from one seeding. The strong root growth makes it highly drought resistant and thrives on soils where alfalfa and most other clovers fail. In feeding value it is about equal to alfalfa, holds its leaves well, and produces a full crop the first season.

It is generally seeded on small grain crops during February and early March, giving the soil a light harrowing before seeding. Can also be sown alone from February to June. Give the seeds a light covering, not over ¼ of an inch. If sown early during late freezes or on grain crops, no covering is necessary.

KOBE LESPEDEZA Makes a larger growth, produces more hay and pasture than any other annual lespedeza in the South. Has a longer growing season than Korean, being about three weeks later. Makes a more spreading growth, but stands up well when the stand is thick. Particularly recommended for the coastal sections for both hay, pasture and seed production.



A crop of Lespedeza Sericea allowed to go to seed

SEED OATS FOR SPRING PLANTING

Sow Early for Best Results

Wood's Columbia Spring Oats

The Earliest Maturing and Heavy Yielding Spring Oat

An outstanding variety for spring planting for both grain and hay. One of the earliest maturing varieties, whether the comparison is made in early or late sown plots. In an official test for an average of 6 years it outyielded 12 other leading oats in spring test. It is far superior to the Burt Oat for both grain and hay production, and on this account we have discontinued offering the Burt Oats.

Wood's Pedigree Fulgrain Oats

Readily Salable as a Cash Grain Crop

Cold and Smut-Resistant. One of the best oats for spring planting in the South. It yielded 94 bushels per acre in a 1939 Southern experiment station test to 50 bushels for Fulghums, is more disease resistant, has larger, heavier grain, and matures earlier, before hot weather and rust damage. Stools well; vigorous growth; superior for grazing; tough straw; large well-balanced heads; beautiful large heavy grains with a rich reddish yellow color; thin hull; high per cent of meat, and weighs 40 lbs. per bushel. Owing to the fact that the Fulgrain Oat can also be planted in the fall, it is readily salable for seed purposes at harvest.

Wood's Improved Lee Cold Proof Oats

Strain 5, Grown from Certified Seed

Its extreme winter resistance allows earlier planting than other oats. It produced more hay than any other spring sown oat in a North Carolina test, a fourth more than Fulghum, and grows a foot taller. Its tremendous heads are laden with extra heavy grain weighing 40 lbs. per bushel. Our strain yielded 95 bushels per acre in one test to 51 for Fulghum.

WOOD'S SEED GRAINS ARE TREATED WITH NEW IMPROVED CERESAN. Treated seeds produce healthier plants, stronger stalks, larger heads, more resistance to disease and larger yields of better quality grain. When you buy Wood's Seed Grains, they are treated and ready to plant for better crops. Seed treatment with New Improved Ceresan frequently increases yields from 6 to 18 per cent, adding a real profit to your crops.

Bearded Spring Barley Quickest maturing spring grain. Can be cut in about two months, making very nutritious and palatable hay. Can be grown on a greater variety of soils under a wider range of climatic conditions than almost any other grain crop. It yields 25 to 40 bushels per acre of grain equal to corn in feeding value. Sow 2 bushels per acre in February or March. Bushel=48 lbs.

Canada Field Peas For heavy crops of early hay or grazing to fatten or produce milk. Stock eat it greedily and thrive on it. Grows 4 to 6 feet, but can be grazed when 6 to 10 inches high. If not grazed too closely it makes a second growth. Its roots gather nitrogen and improve the land. Adapted to a wide variety of soils; thrives on land too poor for grain. Sow 75 lbs. to the acre with one bushel of oats from January to March.

Austrian Winter Peas—An excellent soil improver. Sow 40 lbs. per acre in early spring or fall.

Hairy Vetch—For hay, grazing and soil improvement. Sow in early spring or fall, 25 lbs. per acre with one bushel of oats.

Inoculate Canada Peas, Austrian Peas, Hairy Vetch. See page 63.

Alfalfa, Red Clover, permanent Grass and Clover Mixtures and Dwarf Essex Rape can all be satisfactorily sown with either fall or spring sown Oats. They furnish a fine nurse crop.

Sow Spring Oats during February and March. In the mountain section as late as early April, at the rate of 2 bushels per acre, and use 300 to 400 lbs. 4-12-4 Fertilizer.

Wood's Swedish Select Oats

A Fine Heavy Oat for the Mountains

The heavier yielding, extra heavy plump, white oat for which cattlemen and horse breeders always pay a substantial premium. Its tall stalks and tremendous heads yield heavy crops of both grain and hay in the cooler mountain sections and northern states. Our seed stock this year is the finest we have ever handled, having a test weight of over 38½ lbs. to the measured bushel, which is exceptionally heavy for natural oats.

WHITE SPRING. A good strain of white oats that makes good yields of feed and grain in higher altitudes and in the North. It makes big heads, large grain of excellent quality, and tall straw.

WINTER TURF OATS Our tests have shown the Lee Cold Proof so superior for both fall and spring planting that we are not offering the Turf Oats this season.



GROW MORE OATS

More farmers should grow oats to avoid feeding horses corn all the time. It is much better to change the diet. The high value of oats for feeding to horses and mules is generally understood. Oats are particularly valuable for feeding to colts and other young and growing stock. Its value for feeding to young animals is due to its high proportion of bone-forming and muscle-forming material.

PRICES	Oats and Barley Treated with Ceresan				NOT POSTPAID		POSTPAID PRICES	
	30-Bus. Lots		Oats in 3-Bus. bags		Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.	Bus.
OATS—Bus. 32 lbs.	Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.	Bus.
Columbia Spring.....	35c	55c	85c	80c	60c	1.00	1.60	
Fulgrain	35c	55c	90c	85c	60c	1.00	1.65	
Lee Cold Proof—Strain No. 5...	35c	60c	95c	90c	60c	1.05	1.70	
White Spring.....	35c	55c	85c	80c	60c	1.00	1.60	
Swedish Select.....	35c	55c	90c	85c	60c	1.00	1.65	
BARLEY—Bearded Spring....	50c	75c	1.30	1.25	85c	1.35	2.40	
PEAS—100-lb. bags	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.		5	10	25	50
Canada Field	9c	7c	6¼c		70c	1.25	2.40	4.65
Austrian Winter.....	9c	7c	6½c		70c	1.25	2.40	4.65
VETCH—HAIRY	13c	11c	10½c		90c	1.65	3.40	6.65

WOOD'S HYBRID CORNS

SELLING ITSELF TO THOUSANDS - LEADING



Wood's Hybrid White Prolific corn has tall thick stalks, with a massive root development. Many years of breeding were necessary in order to combine these characters for lodging resistance in one corn. Each stalk of this hybrid produces from two to four large well-filled ears with excellent husk protection.

Wood's Adapted Hybrid Seed Corns SET THE PACE IN THE SOUTH

Adaptability to your soil and seasonal conditions—more shelled grain per acre—high resistance to insects, drought, disease and heavy winds! These are the virtues that have consistently kept WOOD'S HYBRIDS out in front.

Growers of "Tested Seeds" for 63 years, T. W. Wood & Sons is the oldest and largest producer of hybrid seed corn in the South. Taught by experience, we know what your needs are. For you, in 1942 more than 5,000 acres of the most fertile southern land will produce Wood's Hybrid Seed Corn—**ADAPTED HYBRIDS TO MEET YOUR OWN INDIVIDUAL REQUIREMENTS.** No matter where you live—Texas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky or Pennsylvania—we have a hybrid for you that will far surpass any corn you've ever grown. Because of our widespread growing area, and because Wood's Hybrids are Bred from Native Southern Varieties, you are assured of the proper adaptation.

Remember this always: The adaptability of a hybrid to your growing conditions should be your first consideration. It is its most important characteristic. It is the first measure of its value. Regardless of its merit elsewhere, if it is not adapted to your particular soil and season, it is utterly worthless to you.

Proper adaptation, more than any other single standard, has contributed to the phenomenal success of our hybrids. The tremendous increase in sales of Wood's Hybrid Seed Corn each year shows its superiority over other corns offered the Southern planter.

Fifteen years ago, T. W. Wood & Sons launched the first commercial Hybrid Corn Breeding Program in the South—an undertaking destined to grow in scope to the **South's most extensive similar enterprise.** Based on our long experience with corn varieties, one salient fact stood out—adaptability, in a hybrid, cannot be acquired, it must be bred from adapted foundation stocks.

Every Southern Experiment Station is in agreement on this point: Northern and Corn Belt materials, alone, will never make a satisfactory hybrid for the South. Perhaps, outstanding in their natural environment, they don't have the stuff it takes in the South—late maturity; long, thick, tight shucks; hardness of grain, and prolificacy.

This truth became the nucleus of our breeding policies, around which everything else has revolved. We realized the folly of wasting our time on unadapted materials, and concentrated our attention on **native corn varieties**—the logical source of Southern hybrid vigor.

Thousands of dollars have been spent to bring you the best Southern corn that money can buy. The South's biggest Corn Breeding Program contains a wealth of sensational inbred lines, derived from sixty-seven distinctly different open pollinated varieties. Our highly competent research staff, after careful study, selected only high yielding parent varieties with consideration for their adaptability to Southern conditions. These strains are popular native corns in the various sections lying between Texas and Pennsylvania. Each variety was chosen because it exhibited the characters that would be necessary in a hybrid designed for a specified area.

Last year in our breeding nurseries scattered throughout the South, 72,494 successful hand pollinations were made. In our test



ROOT COMPARISON

Right, roots of a popular open-pollinated variety of corn. Left, roots of Wood's Hybrid White Dent showing a marked contrast in development. Both corns were produced on similar soils under comparable growing conditions. A good root system enables this hybrid to withstand drought, storms and other adverse weather conditions, while most varieties fail.

FOR THE SOUTH

THE WAY TO SOUTHERN FARM PROSPERITY

plots 16,246 individual rows of corn were tested for adaptability, yielding ability, strength of roots, stiffness of stalk, prolificacy, grain quality and weevil resistance. 1,277 experimental hybrids, 54 commercial hybrids, and 67 open pollinated varieties were represented in these tests.

Supplementing our own tests each year are the hundreds of tests conducted for us by the Experiment Stations, County Agents, 4-H Clubs and cooperating farmers. We take this opportunity to gratefully acknowledge the invaluable assistance the findings of these progressive-minded organizations and individuals have been to us.

The future of Hybrid Corn appears great. Today, in some sections of the Corn Belt, as much as 90 per cent of the total corn acreage is planted to hybrid corn. With each passing year the average yield in bushels of shelled grain per acre is creeping slowly upward. And in the South the horizon is especially bright. Below the Mason-Dixon line we occupy a position similar to the Midwest's about six or seven years ago. Out there, they had just scratched the surface of a vast project. They had hybrids which were good, but the farmers didn't know it. A few farmers planted them and told their friends about their amazing virtues. Soon it was like a snowball rolling down a hill, gathering force and growing larger with each turn. With interest stimulated, newer and better hybrids were forthcoming.

Hybrid Corn, at T. W. Wood & Sons, can be likened to the case of the successful automobile manufacturer in 1929. His auto was the best in its class—years ahead of the horse and buggy! But to say that the 1929 model car was the best that would ever be produced would have been exceedingly foolish, for, with the passing of each year, the car was improved. Today, in 1942, he realizes the car of 1950 will far outstrip the current model.

Thus it is with us. We are justly proud of the advances we have made. Definite proof in the form of unsolicited testimonials, and the results of State Experiment Stations Tests, show that Wood's Hybrid Seed Corn is a good bet. Still we know that we have just begun the process of tapping a reservoir of unlimited possibilities. The peak will never be reached. Improvements

Already we have produced experimentally, and in small quantities only, hybrids that will astound the agricultural world. However, these hybrids will not be released for three or four years yet, pending the results of more extensive tests.

If you are one of those people who have never given hybrid seed corn a chance, don't wait. Order at once. We have the strains which are adapted to your neighborhood.

A typical ear of Wood's Hybrid Red Cob Prolific showing excellent husk protection. These long, thick, tight-fitting husks present a formidable barrier to weevils and other injurious insects, thus making it an excellent cribbing corn.



HYBRID CORN TEST

In order to determine the adapted areas for each hybrid before it is put on the market, T. W. Wood and Sons conduct yield tests at various locations in every state in the South. Under no condition is a hybrid released for sale unless it has consistently outyielded the best varieties in a particular locality.

In the same field with your other corn, plant this hybrid seed and compare the two during the growing season. Take note of their comparative root strength, see which one resists better any abnormal weather conditions. Compare their plant and leaf colors. At harvest husk out the ears of the hybrid. Also, husk out an adjacent row of the open pollinated variety, being sure that the rows are of equal length. Examine the ears for comparative grain quality. Watch for disease and insect damage. Which is the more prolific. When both corns are thoroughly dry, weigh the yields separately.

The amount of shelled grain you have to feed is the final payoff. After you have completed this test, judge the hybrid on its merit alone.

Don't forget this. An increase of only two bushels in your yield per acre more than pays for the cost of planting hybrid seed. A larger increase is money in your bank.



Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific is resistant to heavy winds. This hybrid has strong spreading roots which enable it to better utilize plant nutrients and withstand drought. Long shanks give the ears a nodding effect, which protects the grain from the decaying influence of moisture accumulation.

WOOD'S HYBRID DENT CORNS

For North—Mid-South, or Early Feed for South

High Yield—Storm and Disease Resistant—Sound Ears—No Barren Stalks

All of Our Hybrid Corns Are Treated With Semesan Jr.

WOOD'S HYBRID EXTRA EARLY YELLOW DENT

—V-20 (90 Days)—Earliest yellow dent for Northern Ohio, Alleghany Plateau, New York, and New England states. Plants 8½ feet tall, 2 medium sized ears with 14-16 rows of smooth deep grain.

WOOD'S HYBRID EXTRA EARLY YELLOW DENT

—V-25 (95 Days)—A very high yielding early hybrid. Has the widest range of adaptation of any hybrid grown. A mid-season corn for Ohio, southern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. Early feeding corn for Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia and farther south. Roasting ears 65 days; medium tall; very vigorous. One large ear with 16-18 rows of deep, rough grain.

"It is 20 days earlier than other corns, yet outyielded them. Made 98 bushels per acre, 1 to 4 ears per stalk. Deep roots, storm resistant."—Joe Brown, Cherokee Co., N. C.

WOOD'S HYBRID EARLY YELLOW DENT—V-30

(100 Days)—Grows tall. 2 medium sized ears, 14-16 rows of medium deep grain. Very good root system and strong stalk. Our best medium late hybrid for West Virginia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland. A very good early feed corn for Virginia and South. Roasting ears in 70 days.

A customer in N. C. says: "Hybrid Early Yellow Dent yielded 97½ bus. per acre, the highest yield for a 4-H Club acre in the county. It matured 10 to 30 days quicker than most other varieties. Had 1 to 4 ears per stalk, stalk 12 feet high. Storm and disease resistant. Deep roots and sound corn. The hybrid corn's resistance to wind storms is its outstanding quality."

WOOD'S HYBRID YELLOW DENT—V-35 (105 Days)

the highest yielding hybrids for the southern mountain sections, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and excellent early feeding corn for deep south. Grows tall; very lodge resistant; 2 long, slender smooth ears, 18-20 rows of deep grain.

"Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent (V-35) produced a wonderful crop last season. Planting it again this year. Never saw a better yield in fifty years of farming."—S. C. Tyree, Nelson Co., Va.

WOOD'S HYBRID YELLOW DENT—V-40 (110 Days)

A consistently high yielding hybrid for Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and mountain sections of the South. Grows tall. One large ear filled out over tip with 20-22 rows of rough deep grain. Very vigorous hybrid of wide adaptability.

WOOD'S HYBRID YELLOW DENT—V-45 (118 - 120 Days)

—A very high yielding hybrid of wide adaptability. Grows tall; very stiff and wind resistant. Two beautiful yellow ears, long, and medium thick. Kernels are very closely packed, very deep, with high shelling percentage. A hybrid of merit.

"We want to tell you that Wood's Hybrid Corn, V-45, has done a fine job again and we will be in the market for some more of it next spring."—Perkins & Miller, Montgomery Co., Tenn.

WOOD'S HYBRID GOLDEN DENT—V-60 (115 Days)

—Roasting ears in 82 days. A high yielding hybrid for Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama and southern Piedmont region. Highest yielding and weevil resistant early feed corn in the Corn Belt. Bred from selected inbreds of Wood's Improved Golden Dent and Jarvis Golden Prolific. Has the same range of adaptability as its inbred lines. Good root; stiff stalk and wind resistant. Ears are large with large flinty golden grain. Long tight shucks.

WOOD'S HYBRID WHITE DENT—V-120 (115 Days)

—Roasting ears 80 days. A high yielding early white dent for Virginia, Carolinas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama. Inbreds from Wood's Dixie and Boone County, and has same adaptation. Deep grain and tight shuck.

"It was not blown down like six local corns and outyielded them 48 to 50 bushels per acre; had longer shucks and was the most weevil resistant."—G. A. Muths, Mobile Co., Ala.

WOOD'S HYBRID WHITE DENT—V-130 (125 Days)

—Roasting ears in 90 days. A very high yielding two-ear corn of crosses from Boone County, Neal's Paymaster and Wood's Improved White Dent. Has the same area of adaptation as V-120. Plant very tall; strong root system. Under favorable growing conditions has two large ears. Deep grain with long, tight shuck.

"On poor white sand it yielded 35% more than local corns did on much better land. It brought a big premium for milling corn. Ears a foot long."—J. E. Bryan, Wayne Co., N. C.

WOOD'S HYBRID WHITE DENT—S-140 (130 Days)

—Roasting ears 100 days. A heavy yielding weevil resistant hybrid for the deep South. Bred from Texas Surecopper and Texas Blue Grain. Long tight shuck; good root and strong plants.

PRICES OF ALL HYBRID FIELD CORN ON PAGE 55



WOOD'S SOUTHERN HYBRID PROLIFIC CORNS

Bred from High Yielding Southern Corns — Long Shucks, Weevil Resistant

Hybrids for Virginia, Piedmont Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee and Coastal Deep South

Corn hybrids now available for commercial production have chiefly been developed for regions of shorter growing seasons than are found in the South. Because of this, most corn belt hybrids are earlier maturing than Southern local varieties. They mature during the warmest part of our summer, usually early August. This results in poorly developed grain, (soft and starchy), and loosening of husks which are often too short. Both the poor quality grain and loose husks make such corn very accessible to weevils during the late summer. By normal harvest time, it is not uncommon to find ears on which every grain has been punctured by the weevil. On the other hand, local varieties grown in the same field will have only a slight infestation of weevils. In addition to quality and weevil resistance, Southern varieties have an advantage in being more resistant to earworms and to bird damage because of their longer, tighter husks.

Wood's Hybrid Red Cob Prolific, S-310 125 Days.

In 90 days. Bred from Neal's Paymaster, Tennessee Red Cob and Whatley's Prolific, and has same range of adaptation as the inbred lines. One of the highest yielding white prolific corns in the South. Drought, storm, and weevil resistant; prolific; has long tight shucks. Sound, flinty grain; small red cob, very good sheller.

"Its big, heavy strong stalks withstood severe storms much better than other corns. It has the longest, hardest grain, no weevil damage, and twice as many large sound ears per stalk as our leading local variety."—W. H. Pressly, County Agent, Alledale Co., S. C.

Wood's Hybrid Red Cob Prolific, S-320 130 Days.

95 days. Inbred lines are from selections of Douthitt's Prolific and U. S. Department of Agriculture single cross of Whatley's Prolific and St. Charles Red Cob. A big yielder and widest range of adaptation of any white corn in the South. Deep, hard grains, closely packed on a small red cob. Very prolific, 3 to 4 ears to a stalk, well protected by a long tight shuck. Stalks are tall, strong, and have a very heavy root growth. Drought and storm resistant. High shelling percentage.

Wood's Hybrid Red Cob Prolific, S-330 135 Days.

105 days. Bred from inbred lines of Florident and a U. S. D. A. single cross. Heaviest yielding and most weevil resistant white corn for the deep South. Deep, white, flinty grains on a small red cob; plants tall, vigorous; strong root, storm and drought resistant.

Wood's Hybrid White Prolific, S-340 125 Days.

A very high yielding white prolific corn from inbred lines of Latham's Double, Wood's Dixie and Hastings Prolific. Has the same range of adaptability as its inbred lines. Strong roots; drought, weevil, and insect resistant. Well protected by long, tight shucks.

B. E. Timmerman, Edgefield Co., S. C., says: "All stalks bore two large ears and made a third more per acre than my other corn. I am well pleased with it and will plant my entire crop in it next year."

Wood's Hybrid White Prolific, S-350 130 Days.

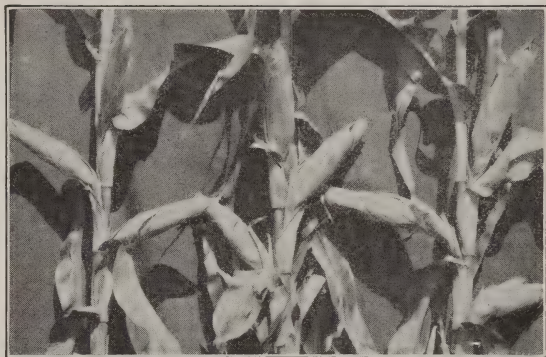
A very high yielding white prolific from inbreds of Mosby's Prolific, Wood's Dixie and Wood's Improved White Dent. Has the same range of adaptation as its inbred lines. Well protected by long tight shuck. 14-16 rows of deep flinty grain, small white cob; usually 3 ears to a stalk. Weevil and drought resistant.

"I planted it next to Whatley's Prolific and find Wood's Hybrid White Prolific more drought resistant and yields more than any I ever grew before."—A. L. Traylor, Richmond Co., Ga.

Wood's Hybrid White Prolific, S-360 135 Days.

One of the highest yielding white prolific corns in the South. Inbred lines from Mosby's Prolific, and Hastings Prolific. Range of adaptation is same as its inbred lines. A very prolific line; usually 3 to 4 ears to a stalk. 14 to 16 rows, small deep flinty grain on white cob; long, tight shuck.

"I am well pleased with your hybrid corn. It is producing 10 to 1 compared to a neighbor's field planted under the same conditions with a different variety."—E. M. Morgan, McCormick Co., S. C.



Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific Corn

Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific, S-210 120 Days.

The only yellow corn to consistently outyield all white varieties throughout the South. Inbreds are selections from Indian Chief, Wood's Golden Dent and Jarvis Golden Prolific. Has the same range of adaptation. Plants are tall, strong and vigorous; 12-14 rows of beautiful golden grain. Ears well filled and kernels packed closely on a small white cob. Has a very high shelling percent; long, tight shuck. It matures early before late summer droughts.

"I made twice as much corn with Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific than I ever made on the same piece of land with regular seed corn."—Wm. Carver, Hamblen Co., Tenn.

"I averaged 90 bushels per acre on 12 acres this year, 35 bus. per acre more than my regular corn."—Mr. Frank Baker, Shelby Co., Ala.

"I planted 3 acres of Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific on April 15, dropping 14 inches apart. Used 100 lbs. 5-7-5 fertilizer per acre. Harvested around 40 bushels of corn per acre."—Maynard Funchess, Orangeburg Co., S. C.

Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific, S-220 130 Days.

A consistently high yielding yellow corn for the South. Developed from selected inbreds of Hastings's Yellow Prolific, Jarvis Golden Prolific and a yellow selection of Whatley's Prolific, and has the same adaptation. A very prolific, vigorous, high yielding hybrid. Long, tight shuck protection.

"Last year with Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific I made 1,435 bushels of corn on 13 acres."—J. B. Neill, Hamblen Co., Tenn.

"Have planted your Hybrid Golden Prolific for two years, and will continue to do so. I am satisfied I have made, and will make this year, 10 to 20 bushels per acre more than with regular corn."—H. O. Byrum, Jackson Co., Ala.

FLORIDA—It made the highest yield of any yellow corn in an experiment station test at Quincy. The experiment station recommends it highly as an early yellow corn for hogs.

Wood's Hybrid White Flint, S-370 135 Days.

Weevil resistant selections from Whatley's Prolific, Florida Flint and Cuban Flint. Range of adaptation northern part of Florida, Alabama, and Georgia. A very prolific and weevil resistant hybrid. Good yield of white flinty grain protected by a long tight shuck. A hybrid of merit for the deep South.

Cultivate Hybrid Corn like any other variety. Although it increases yields on both poor and rich land, it pays to plant it on your best land and fertilize heavily.

PRICES F. O. B. Richmond

	56 lbs. to bushel	1/2 Peck	Peck	1/2 Bus.	Bus.	5-Bus. Lots	Quart	1/2 Peck	Peck	1/2 Bus.	Bus.
Wood's Hybrid White Prolific		90c.	\$1.55	\$2.90	\$5.50	\$5.25	45c.	\$1.15	\$1.95	\$3.60	\$6.80
Wood's Hybrid White Dent		90c.	1.55	2.90	5.50	5.25	45c.	1.15	1.95	3.60	6.80
All other Hybrids described on pages 54 and 55		\$1.00	1.75	3.30	6.25	6.00	45c.	1.25	2.15	4.00	7.55

WOOD'S SOUTHERN GROWN PROLIFIC CORNS

Ears Hand Selected Tipped and Butted

Germinations 90 to 100%. Wood's Seed Corn is renowned as the finest that can be grown. We grow 10,000 acres annually, each variety in the correct locality to insure adaptation, and isolated to prevent crossing. Our pedigree seed stocks are the best that can be gotten, either bred by us or secured each year from the original breeder regardless of cost. The maturity dates listed here are based on our tests, but vary in different seasons and localities.

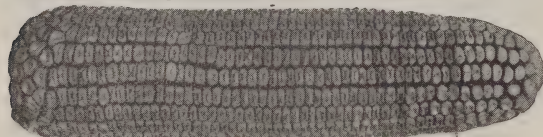
CERTIFIED FIELD CORNS

We offer certified seed of all varieties marked *. These were field and bin inspected by the Virginia or North Carolina Crop Improvement Associations and carry official certified tags. State tests show that certified seed corns yield larger and better quality crops than uncertified. The additional cost of 3c or 4c an acre to plant certified strains will pay you back in dollars at harvest time.

What Variety of Corn to Plant in the South

You will get highest yields from Wood's Hybrid Corns. If you don't plant Hybrid corns, plant:

- For Extra Early Feed and Roasting Ears—Clarage, Iowa Silver King, and 90-Day Golden Flint.
- For Early Feed—Southern Snowflake, Strawberry, Wood's Improved Golden Dent and Oklahoma Silvermeat.
- For Main Crop—Wood's Golden Prolific and Wood's Dixie.
- For Florida—Florident, White or Yellow Tuxpan.
- For Late Planting—Mexican June.



Wood's Golden Prolific Matures in 120 days; 9 feet tall. A yellow corn that yields as well as the best white variety under the most adverse southern conditions. The most prolific of all yellow corns, usually having two big beautiful ears on each stalk. Ears have 14 to 16 rows of large, long, flinty grain; deep golden color; small cob. 63 pounds of ear corn shell out 56 pounds of grain. Ears are protected from worms by a long, tight, thick shuck extending nearly two inches beyond the end of the ear. It does well on nearly any type of soil. Except for its own hybrid strain, it has consistently made highest yields of any yellow corn in southern experiment station tests, holding the record in Virginia (93 bushels per acre), and Carolina. It out-yielded Jarvis.

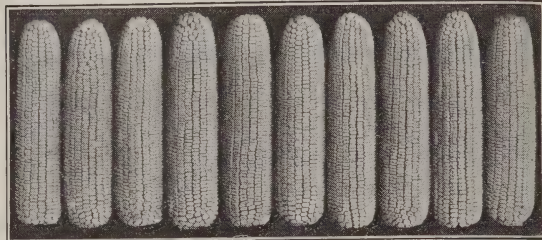
***Jarvis Golden Prolific** Our Improved Strain has won most prizes for Yellow corn in North Carolina. Matures in 120 days. One or two medium size ears per stalk. White cob; flinty, sound, medium dent; medium early. Adapted to Piedmont and mountains. Good for early feed or hogging down in the deep South.

INDIAN CHIEF—123 days. Heavy yielding southern yellow corn. **YELLOW HASTINGS PROLIFIC**—133 days. Yellow strain of Hastings.

YELLOW TUXPAN—135 days. Yellow strain of Tuxpan. **CUBAN or NASSAU FLINT**—128 days. Yellow weevil proof corn.



***Wood's Improved Golden Dent** Matures in 121 days; 8½ feet tall. The most popular early feed and roasting ear corn in the South. The most beautiful of all corns either shelled or on the ear; very sound ears 9 to 10 inches long, with 14 to 16 rows of large, deep grain; golden color. Earliest, with flinty, weevil-resistant grain and long protecting shuck, short, stocky stalk and deep root system. Excellent for hogging down and for planting after early potatoes.



Wood's Dixie Matures in 124 days; delicious roasting ears in 88 days; 9 feet tall. Shorter, stronger stalk than most prolific corns. It makes two large, sound ears on each stalk; larger than most other prolific corns, 8 to 9 inches; 16 rows of broad, deep, flinty, white grain on a small white cob; ears are protected by long shuck extending nearly 2 inches beyond the tip; 64 pounds of ears shell out 56 pounds of grain; resistant to smut and root rot. Can be planted later than other prolific corns, avoiding wire-worm damage. **One of the heaviest yielding corns.** It has a long record of high yields at state experiment stations throughout the South.

***Wood's Improved White Dent** Matures in 121 days; roasting ears in 88 days; 9½ feet tall. Has record for yields at the Virginia Experiment Station. Adapted to a wide range of soils, climates and uses. Popular in the South for roasting ears; its large ears bring top prices. Beautiful sound ears, 10 to 11 inches long, 18 straight rows of large, deep grain set close on a white cob; ears well protected by a long shuck. Strong, vigorous stalk and root.

Wood's Southern Snowflake Matures in 117 days; roasting ears in 81 days; 9 feet tall. A big yielding early roasting ear corn, that if left to mature yields as well as most field corns. For years we selected strong, vigorous stalks bearing two large ears, 8 to 9 inches long, sound, with 16 rows of large, deep grains on a small white cob. Does well on all soils. Florida Exp. Station: "As much Wood's Southern Snowflake is planted in Florida as all other roasting ear corns combined. Its long twisted shuck protects the ears from worms. It yielded 5,000 pounds of roasting ears per acre, the highest of 33 leading varieties tested; 80 per cent of the stalks had two big ears, a grand each."

Latham's Double 126 days; 9½ feet tall. Ground under supervision of the Crop Imp. Ass., on the finest corn land in Eastern Carolina, estimated to yield 100 bushels per acre. Every stalk with two big sound ears; 16 rows of deep white grain on a small white cob; shuck extends two inches beyond the tip; large strong stalks, good root system and no root rot or smut.

Mexican June 9 feet tall. A splendid corn for late planting as it thrives in tropical heat and withstands droughts and hurricanes. Mixed white and blue grains. Strong deep root; stocky stalk; strong, tight, thick shuck protecting the ears. Large ears, 16 close fitting rows of flinty, large, broad grain. Medium cob; weevil-resistant, 60% of the stalks have two ears.

MOSBY'S PROLIFIC—130 days; 8½ feet tall. We paid the breeder making highest yields at the Alabama Exp. Station a high price to field select our seed from stalks with three big sound ears. Long, tight shuck; 16 rows of large, deep, flinty grain; small white cob; short, stocky stalk; storm-resistant.

HASTING'S PROLIFIC—133 days; 10 feet tall. Most prolific corn; 2 to 6 small sound ears per stalk; 6 to 7 inches long; 14 rows of small, deep, flinty white grain on a small white cob. Shuck extends 2 inches beyond end of ear. Large, heavy stalk. Excellent for ensilage. High yield on heavy soil with abundant moisture.

TENNESSEE RED COB or NEAL'S PAYMASTER—122 days; roasting ears in 90 days; 9½ feet tall; usually two 9-inch ears to stalk, 16 rows of extra deep white grain; 64 pounds of ears shell out 56 pounds of grain.

DOUTHITT'S PROLIFIC—Matures in 126 days; roasting ears in 91 days; 9 feet tall. High yielding corn on sandy soil in South Carolina. Small, deep white grain closely set on a small red cob. Our supply came from the original breeder.

WHITLEY'S PROLIFIC—134 days; 10 feet tall. White grain on small red cob. Large, vigorous stalk; deep, strong root. 2 to 4 ears per stalk 7 inches long. Flinty, narrow deep grain; 67 lbs. ears shells out 56 lbs. grain. Ears protected by a thick, tight shuck. **FLORIDENT**—132 days. Cross between Whitley's and Florida Flint made at Fla. Expt. Station. Heaviest yielding and most weevil resistant white variety for Florida. Small red cob.

FLORIDA FLINT—130 days. Our seed came from the Florida Exp. Station. Deep, white, flinty grain; white cob. Weevil-resistant. **TUXPAN**—135 days. Strong stalk; deep roots; extra long, tight shuck. Heavy yielding weevil resistant white corn for the deep South.

KNIGHTON LITTLE COB FLINT—126 days. For deep South.

PRICES ON PAGE 57

Wood's ENSILAGE CORNS Wood's EARLY CORNS

Wood's Hybrid Early Yellow Ensilage

Rich in Vitamins A, B, and Carotin

115 Days. A new sensation in ensilage. Has almost twice the Carotin content of any other corn. Not so tall as Hybrid Red or Yellow Sweepstakes. Has very strong root, large stalk, and plenty of wide blades. Has two large ears of rich yellow grain of high feeding quality or market value. Be sure and try this new ensilage.

Wood's Hybrid Red Sweepstakes

110 Days to silage. In middle Atlantic and Central states it produces the maximum yield per acre of silage, grain, protein and vitamins. A cross between inbreds of West Branch Sweepstakes and Pamunkey. Two big ears per stalk, large red grains. Heavy tonnage per acre.

Wood's Hybrid Yellow Sweepstakes

100 Days. The best ensilage corn where seasons are short, or where part is left for husking. A cross of inbreds from Yellow Sweepstakes and Lancaster Surecrop. Produces considerably more silage and grain than standard varieties. Stalks and ears are very large—heavy foliage.

Wood's Mammoth Ensilage **120 Days.** White or Yellow silage corn for the South. Heavy grain producer, large ears, deep grain, high feeding value. Requires $\frac{1}{2}$ less acres to fill your silos.

Wood's Old Virginia Ensilage **110 Days** to silage. Recommended by the Va. Exp. Sta. Heavy yield of silage and grain. High feeding value. Leafy, stocky, compact, easy to harvest; large white ears; deep grain; good for silage or husking.

BIG GOLDEN ENSILAGE—116 Days. Heavy yield of silage and grain, rich feeding value. Large ears, deep, golden grain.

IMPROVED LEAMING ENSILAGE—110 Days. Inexpensive. Our strain outyielded western grown seed 40% in northern tests.

RED COB ENSILAGE—115 Days. Tall leafy stalk, large ear, deep grain.

WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES—104 Days. Early ensilage corn for the northeast. Red grain; long, large ears. In a Mass. test our strain made 22 tons per acre, 26% more than ordinary West Branch. In the N. Y. test it was taller and better eared than other strains.

YELLOW SWEEPSTAKES—108 Days. Largest, broadest grain of any yellow corn. Large ears 12 inches long, golden color. Averaged 23 tons per acre in N. Y. tests, 16 bus. more grain than Eureka.

WOOD'S PAMUNKEY ENSILAGE—115 Days. Averaged 23 tons per acre for 6 years in 9 state tests. Strong roots, large sturdy stalks. Stands up when shorter corns blow down. "For 3 years it yielded more than any other corn. 8 acres fills a large silo; 16 feet tall; stalks big around as an ear of corn. Two large ears per stalk. Broad, sound grain."—M. B. Smith, Spartanburg Co., S. C.

***WOOD'S EUREKA ENSILAGE—115 Days.** Our strain made larger ears, more grain and 20% more ensilage than other Virginia Eureka in Mass. state test, and 22 tons per acre to 13 for other Eureka in Connecticut tests.

WOOD'S EARLY EUREKA—105 Days. 10 days earlier than Eureka; yields as much silage and more ears. Deeper grain.

WOOD'S BLUE RIDGE ENSILAGE—105 Days. Grown on a Blue Ridge farm that produced this original strain for generations. Broad large grain; early. Makes lots of grain in the silage. Compact, easy to put through the cutter-box.

PRICES A bus. plants 5 acres

	F. O. B. Richmond				
	Peck	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bus.	Bus.	5 Bus.	
Hybrid Sweepstakes, Red, Yellow and Early Yellow	\$1.40	\$2.55	\$4.75	\$4.60	
Wood's Old Virginia Ensilage	.70	1.15	2.00	1.90	
Big Golden Ensilage	.70	1.15	2.00	1.90	
Improved Leaming Ensilage	.70	1.15	2.00	1.90	
Red Cob Ensilage	.70	1.15	2.00	1.90	
West Branch Sweepstakes	.80	1.40	2.50	2.40	
Wood's Early Eureka	.80	1.40	2.50	2.40	
Wood's Mammoth Ensilage	.80	1.40	2.50	2.40	
Wood's Blue Ridge Ensilage	.85	1.45	2.60	2.50	
Wood's Eureka Ensilage	.85	1.45	2.60	2.50	
Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage	.90	1.55	2.75	2.65	
All other varieties described on pages 56 and 57	.80	1.40	2.50	2.40	

Certified corns, marked *, 25c per bushel higher than non-certified.

Hickory King **115 days;** roasting ears in 85 days; 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. The most dependable corn for poor land or when growing conditions are adverse. Shuck extends two inches beyond the end of ear. Our improved stock is the pure eight-rowed strain and has made the highest yield every year in the North Carolina poor-land test. Popular in the mountain sections and for early feed and roasting ears throughout the South.

Wood's Early Snowflake **105 days;** roasting ears in 79 days. Deep white grain on small white cob. One of our best white husking varieties for mountains or the North or for early feed and roasting ears in the northern part of the cotton belt. Similar to Southern Snowflake (page 56) but is 12 days earlier and has larger ears. Southern Snowflake is better in the deep South.

***Boone County** **Our strain has won most of the prizes for white corn in Virginia corn shows.** It has magnificent heavy ears 10 to 11 inches long, with 18 to 20 straight rows of deep grain closely wedged on a white cob. Heavy yield on good soils in the Piedmont and Valley.

Iowa Crown Silver King **Extra early, heavy yielding white corn.** **100 days;** roasting ears in 90 days; delicious roasting ears in 63 days. Far northern-grown seed gets roasting ears on the market earlier, bringing a better price. An ideal field corn for mountains, where it has stood at the top in yield tests. Excellent for early feed in the South. Large long ears, 16 rows of deep grain on a small cob; small, stocky stalk; drought-resistant. Good on poor or rich land.

Iowa Silvermine **106 days;** roasting ears in 80 days; 8 feet tall. **Heavy yielding white corn for high altitudes or early feed and roasting ears in the South.** Good poor land corn. Drought resistant, large ears, deep grain. Resembles Boone County, but 12 days earlier, and sounder ear.

***Oklahoma Silvermine** **One of the largest eared, soundest and heaviest yielding white corns ever developed in the South.** **123 days;** roasting ears in 89 days; resistant to adverse southern conditions.

***WOODBURN WHITE DENT—122 Days.** Large ear, stalk and yield.

***Reid's Yellow Dent** **118 Days;** 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. It has a large, beautiful, show type ear, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long; 18 to 20 straight rows of deep grain, closely wedged on a red cob. Tip and butt completely covered.

Clarage Early Yellow **109 days;** roasting ears in 75 days; 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. Ideal for short seasons. Ears 8 inches long; 16 rows; small cob. Half the stalks have two ears. Stalks are short, stocky, storm-resistant. Adapted to any soil; on rich land plant close in the row. "Clarage is ideal for early feed, hogging down or roasting ears."

Strawberry **111 days;** roasting ears in 80 days. Genuine strain. Large deep sound grain, copper colored outside and white inside. Popular in the South for roasting ears, early feed, and snow white corn meal in the summer when old corn is used up. Long tight shuck. Resistant to weevil, ear worms, heat and drought.

Virginia Yellow Dent **122 days;** roasting ears in 106 days; 9 feet tall. Makes one of the largest ears of any yellow corn. 16 rows of medium sized closely fitting grain; butt and tip well covered with grain; medium cob; sturdy stalk. One of the heaviest yielding yellow corns on medium to rich soil.

Improved Leaming **111 days;** roasting ears in 82 days; 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. Popular for early ensilage in the North and early feed and roasting ears in the South. Yellow ears 9 inches long, rough dent; 16 to 18 rows of deep grain closely set; small red cob; adapted to any type of soil.

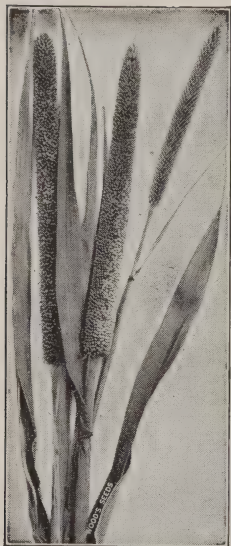
LANCASTER SURECROP— **113 days;** roasting ears in 83 days. Tremendous yields of grain or silage in a short season. Sturdy, healthy plants. A foot long. Reddish-yellow grain.

WOOD'S 90-DAY 8-ROW GOLDEN FLINT— **Roasting ears in 65 days; 13 inches long.** Strong, vigorous stalk 8 feet tall. For high altitudes or early planting in South. Grows in cold, damp weather that kills dent corns. Can plant 3 days earlier.

LONGFELLOW 8-Row Yellow Flint—97 day northern husking corn.

CANADA Early Yellow Flint—90 day northern husking corn.

SEMESAN, JR. allows earlier planting, increases germination 5 to 25%, produces sturdy, healthy plants. $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. treats a bus. Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. 20c; 1 lb. 90c. Not postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. 15c.



Pearl or Cat-Tail
Millet

PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET

Also called *Pencilaria*.

If allowed to attain its full height Pearl Millet will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but for the greatest amount of green feed it should be cut when 3 to 4 feet high. It will then stool out enormously, and during warm weather will grow with wonderful luxuriance, give three or four cuttings a season, and keeps on growing right up to frost. It does well even on poor land, and surprisingly well in dry seasons. All kinds of stock eat it greedily and flourish on it; it is highly nutritious. It is a warm weather plant, and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm otherwise the seeds will not germinate. Plant 5 lbs. to the acre in drills 3 feet apart.

BROWN TOP MILLET

Seed relished by quail and turkeys. Excellent bird cover. Will draw doves for many miles. Similar to German millet, but is taller, has larger heads, and produces more seed, hay and grazing. Can be grazed constantly in dry summers, starting when 3 or 4 inches tall, one plant stooling out about 30 stems and is relished by poultry and all livestock. Furnishes more hay than Sudan grass, equal to timothy in feeding value, allows several cuttings, yielding 5 or 6 tons per acre. Broadcast 20 lbs. per acre from April to July.

GERMAN MILLET

Big head, large yielding type. Makes a bumper crop of easily cured hay in 60 days. One of the easiest grown summer catch crops when feed is short. It smothers out weeds, leaving ground in fine condition for fall crops. Drill 50 lbs. per acre on harrowed wheat or oat land from May through August. Apply 300 lbs. per acre of WOOD'S STANDARD 4-12-4 FERTILIZER. Thin seeding makes coarse stems and poor quality hay. Broadcasting 25 lbs. with a bushel of cow peas produces a higher yield of more nutritious hay and is better for the land. Cut when the millet blooms. After that woody fibre forms, making the hay coarse and unpalatable.

Wood's Quail Planting Mixture

Plant it to produce permanent year round feed for partridges, wild turkeys, pheasants, doves, etc. Also to cut down the feed bill of domestic fowls. For quail plant in long strips next to cover (to attract and multiply coveys); for turkeys and pheasants larger strips or patches; for doves, one to two-acre plots. The mixture includes practically all cultivated crops relished by game birds for quick growth and to keep them in plump, vigorous condition. Composed of sesbania, bene, Florida beggarweed, brown top and German millet, alyce clover, sericea and Korean lespedeza, cow peas, laredo soy beans, shallu, kafir corn, sudan grass, sorghum and buckwheat. Sow 15 lbs. per acre in cultivated rows, or 30 lbs. broadcast after the ground warms in early summer. Apply 300 lbs. per acre of WOOD'S STANDARD 4-12-4 FERTILIZER. Will reseed itself, furnishing a permanent growth, but it is better to disk, harrow and sow every year. The legumes in this mixture will enrich the soil.

Wood's Game Bird Scatter Food — Attracts quail, turkeys, doves and game birds to your farm by scattering it regularly near brush or other cover during cold months when food is scarce. Our formula was prepared by a high authority on game bird feeding. Composed of cracked grain and seed they love.

Bene — Produces an enormous amount of nutritious fattening seeds loved by game birds and poultry. It made 975 lbs. of seed per acre in a Georgia planting. Adapted to most all soils, produces an upright growth about 5 feet tall, covered in the fall with long okra-like pods. These gradually open all winter, dropping the seeds which attract quail and other game birds. Drill 5 lbs. per acre in 2½ to 3-foot rows and cultivate; or broadcast 15 lbs. per acre.

BROOM CORN

Easily grown on any corn land. Plant 6 lbs. per acre on a fine seed bed, 1 inch deep, in 3½ foot rows, when ground is warm. Thin out to 4 inches; cultivate regularly; harvest before seeds fill out; thresh immediately, place on racks in a shed to cure, which requires 20 days.

EARLY JAPANESE—Best for the North. Ready to cut 10 to 15 days earlier and make a finer and heavier brush. Grows 6½ to 7 feet tall. Produces a green colored brush if cut early. Suitable for parlor brooms, and generally sells for more than other varieties.

STANDARD EVERGREEN—Grows 8 to 10 feet tall. Yields a long, heavy brush, free from heavy center stems and crooked brush. Ready to cut in 90 to 100 days. Best for the South.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

The Large Headed, Large Seed Variety. A good grain crop for poultry or green feed for hogs. Makes ensilage than corn. A profitable cash crop as it yields 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per acre of seed rich in oil and protein. Plant and cultivate like corn in 2½-foot rows. For feed or silage, plant 15 to 20 pounds per acre; for seed production 8 pounds, planting a foot apart in the row. When ripe, cut off the heads. File loosely under cover.



Right—Evergreen
Left—Japanese

SESBANIA

Excellent for quail, duck marshes, and soil improving. It produced an abundance of seed in the Georgia 5-year test, 1,155 lbs. per acre in one test. **GAME BIRDS** are attracted from a distance by the seed which remains on the ground all winter without decaying. It makes a tall upright growth with long, slender leaves, furnishing good bird cover. Every farmer who likes bird hunting and every game preserve should plant it, preferably in rich bottoms. Broadcast 25 lbs. per acre from April to July. Does well on any soil, wet or dry. Plant only scarified seed. Ours is of the highest quality and scarified. **Be sure to inoculate.**

SOIL IMPROVING. It produces an immense amount of humus rich in nitrogen for building up waste land. Sown at the last cultivation of corn, cotton, etc. it grows 6 to 7 feet tall in 8 to 10 weeks. Roots have heavy nodule formations. Stalks decay readily. Popular with truck growers.

FLORIDA BEGGAR WEED

Produces a large quantity of rich nourishing seeds that remain on the bush or ground all winter without decaying, and is relished by game birds. Makes an upright growth, 6 to 7 feet tall, furnishing ideal cover for birds. Excellent for hay or pasture; relished by livestock. It averaged over 7 tons of hay per acre in the 5-year Georgia test; rich in protein and more fattening than alfalfa or cow peas. A wonderful nitrogen gathering soil builder, thriving well on thin, sandy land and pine barrens. A fine legume cover crop for orchards. Resistant to wilt; does not require lime. Sow after frost 3 to 5 lbs. per acre in 3-foot drills or 12 to 15 lbs. broadcast. **Inoculate.**

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

A good summer poor land or soil improving crop to smother weeds, or for bees. No grain crop can be grown easier or in less time, maturing in two months. Its flour makes delicious cakes. June through August broadcast 50 lbs. per acre.

POSTPAID PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS—To arrive at exact cost delivered to you, see page 49.

PRICES	F. O. B. Richmond 5 to 24 Lbs. 25 to 99 Lbs. 100 Lbs.				BY MAIL POSTPAID			
	Not Postpaid	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	50 Lbs.
German Millet	7c.	5½c.	5c.	5c.	20c.	60c.	1.05	1.25
Hog Millet or Proso	6c.	4½c.	4c.	4c.	20c.	55c.	.95	1.80
Pearl or Cattail Millet	10c.	8c.	7c.	7½c.	25c.	.75	1.35	2.65
Brown Top Millet	12c.	10c.	9c.	9½c.	25c.	.85c.	1.55	3.15
Bene	20c.	18c.	17c.	17c.	35c.	1.25	2.35	5.15
Florida Beggar Weed	35c.	33c.	32c.	32c.	50c.	2.00	3.85	8.90
Sesbania	10c.	9c.	8c.	7½c.	20c.	.75	1.35	2.65
Wood's Quail Planting Mixture	11c.	9c.	8c.	8½c.	25c.	.80	1.45	2.90
Wood's Game Bird Scatter Food	7c.	5c.	4c.	4½c.	20c.	.60	1.05	1.90
Japanese Buckwheat	5c.	3½c.	3c.	3c.	20c.	.50	.85	1.55

SORGHUM and SUGAR CANE

Plant when the ground becomes thoroughly warm, generally two weeks after corn planting time. Sorghum for silage, fodder or syrup plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart and 4 to 6 inches apart in the drill, using 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. Cultivate as you would corn. When growing sorghum for syrup, thin out to stand 10 to 12 inches apart, and cut just before the heads ripen. For hay, drill or broadcast 75 to 100 lbs. per acre. Sorghum planted in close drills makes somewhat higher yields of air dry forage than when grown in cultivated rows, and the quality of the hay is superior. Cut sorghum for hay when it is in the soft-dough stage. Use 200 to 400 lbs. of 4-12-4 Fertilizer per acre. Sorghum will make a satisfactory crop on any well-drained soil that will produce a good crop of corn or wheat.

SORGHUMS FOR SYRUP

They Also May Be Used For Forage

SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM

Since we introduced this variety many years ago no new sorghum has been brought out that can compare with it in yield of syrup. It makes a large, juicy and succulent growth. It will yield about 65 per cent of the weight of the cane juice when extracted by a good farm mill; a stronger mill should extract as much as 75 to 80 per cent. Particularly well adapted for Virginia, the Piedmont and mountain sections of the Carolinas and states North and West.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE

The tallest and heaviest producing Syrup Sorghum, frequently yielding 175 to 200 gallons of Syrup per acre, with a bright amber color and delicious flavor. Grows 12 feet tall with abundance of leafy fodder, and one of the best sorghums for silage. Later maturing than the Sugar Drip and recommended only for the Piedmont and Coastal sections of Virginia, the Carolinas, and all other Southern states. Our strain of this sorghum, which we have been supplying for a number of years has been outstanding for both syrup, silage or hay. A trial will convince you of its merit.

What a Department of Agriculture Official says about WOOD'S TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE:

"Wood's Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane is the only pure strain of this sorghum we have ever been able to find. It is far superior to the common commercial seed which is usually badly mixed with non-saccharine sorghum of inferior growth. It is the best sorghum for ensilage or syrup. It makes 20 to 23 tons of silage per acre compared to 15 tons for ordinary Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane and other commercial sorghums in our tests. For three years we have used it exclusively on the State College Farms."

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane on our own farm has shown a decided superiority over all other sorghums for silage purposes, making a tremendous leaf growth, as well as excellent syrup.

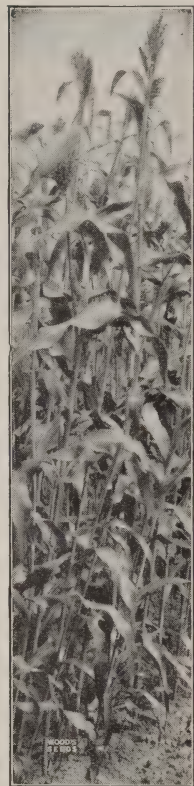
SORGHUMS FOR FORAGE

EARLY ORANGE CANE

Makes a taller and more leafy growth than other forage sorghums. It is recommended for fodder, of which it yields immense crops, frequently two cuttings a season, and stooling out thicker after cutting. Orange Cane is particularly recommended for early plantings in Virginia and general plantings in the Southern States. Will make a larger growth and more saccharine content than Amber Cane. It may be grown with soybeans and cowpeas as recommended for Early Amber Cane, and the quantity to plant an acre is the same.

EARLY AMBER CANE

One of the earliest sorghums and furnishes a large yields of most nutritious forage which may be fed either green or cured. If planted early, it will yield two cuttings a season, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. If grown with cowpeas or soybeans, the quality of the hay is improved and a more nearly balanced ration may be had. The proportions recommended are 15 pounds Early Amber Cane, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of soybeans and 1 bushel cowpeas to the acre broadcast. Grows 10 to 12 feet high.



Sugar Drip Sorghum

MILO MAIZE

A wonderfully drought-resistant non-saccharine sorghum that makes a thick succulent growth of nutritious milk-producing forage. It stools from the ground and shoots from the joints. The plant makes fine feed and ensilage, especially when mixed with soybeans or cowpeas, and the grain is fattening for cattle and horses. Will make a larger growth and more saccharine content than Amber Cane. It may be grown with soybeans and cowpeas as recommended for Early Amber Cane, and the quantity to plant an acre is the same.

TEOSINTE

Fast growing and heavy yielding forage plant. Nutritious green feed, containing 10% sugar, greedily eaten by all livestock. One seed grows 30 or more stalks, 10 to 12 feet tall. Cut when 4 or 5 feet high, it immediately starts growing and is ready to cut again in a few weeks. It can be cut 5 times a season. By planting several rows and cutting part each day a continuous supply of nutritious feed can be had right up to frost. Adapted to any soil, but does best on rich ground well manured. Resembles corn, but leaves are longer, broader, closer together and grows taller and more rapidly. Makes splendid silage. Plant 2 to 3 pounds per acre in May or June in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows. Postpaid, oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c. Other prices below.

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

KAFFIR CORN

Kaffir corn yields heavy crops of the very best forage; it adapts itself to a wide variety of soils; a long, dry spell may stop its growth, but it starts again with the first rain; its deep root growth enables it to stand drought and to withstand windstorms. It may also be grown with soybeans or cowpeas, sowing 15 lbs. Kaffir corn with a bushel of either soybeans or cowpeas to the acre broadcast. The grain as well as the plant makes fine feed for stock, hogs, poultry and pigeons. Feed it either whole or ground, dry or with water or skimmed milk.

SHALLU or EGYPTIAN WHEAT

A non-saccharine sorghum of special value in dry seasons; few forage plants are more drought-resistant. It grows tall, stools cut—three to six stalks frequently come from a single root. Cut when at the dough stage, and a second cutting may be had. For cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry, the grain may be fed either whole or ground.

PRICES

Per lb.,
P. O. B. Richmond

NOT POSTPAID

5 to 25 to
24 Lbs. 99 Lbs. 100 Lbs.

POSTPAID

See postpaid prices, page 3.
Pound 5 Lbs. 10 Lbs. 25 Lbs. 50 Lbs.

Early Orange Cane.....	6c.....	4c.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	20c.....	55c.....	.95.....	1.65.....	3.15.....
Early Amber Cane.....	6c.....	4c.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	20c.....	55c.....	.95.....	1.65.....	3.15.....
Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane.....	8c.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	6c.....	25c.....	65c.....	1.15.....	2.30.....	4.40.....
Sugar Drip Sorghum.....	8c.....	6c.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	25c.....	75c.....	1.15.....	2.15.....	4.15.....
Shallu or Egyptian Wheat.....	10c.....	8c.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	25c.....	75c.....	1.35.....	2.65.....	5.15.....
Kaffir Corn.....	6c.....	4c.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	20c.....	55c.....	.95.....	1.65.....	3.15.....
Milo Maize.....	6c.....	4c.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	20c.....	55c.....	.95.....	1.65.....	3.15.....
Teosinte.....	40c.....	37c.....	35c.....	55c.....	\$2.25.....	4.35.....	9.90.....	19.65.....
Broom Corn, Evergreen.....	16c.....	14c.....	13c.....	30c.....	1.05.....	1.95.....	4.15.....	8.15.....
Broom Corn, Japanese.....	21c.....	19c.....	18c.....	35c.....	1.30.....	2.45.....	5.40.....	10.85.....
Sunflower, Mammoth Russian.....	10c.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	8c.....	25c.....	.75.....	1.40.....	2.80.....	5.40.....
Sunflower, Medium Size.....	9c.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	7c.....	25c.....	.70.....	1.25.....	2.55.....	4.90.....

COW PEAS

THE SOUTH'S ECONOMICAL SOIL IMPROVING AND HAY CROP

Cow Pea hay is relished by all livestock, is equal to clover and contains much more digestible protein than timothy. Horses need no grain when fed cow pea hay. Racks help cure it.

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SAYS: "No one thing can add more to the agricultural wealth of the South than the growing of cow peas." Cotton can be grown for three successive years after cow peas. Wheat and oat lands put into cow peas after harvest can be seeded to grain again in the fall, making two crops a year on the same land. Cow peas do not require expensive fertilizer, but add nitrogen to the soil and improve its mechanical condition. There is no cheaper way to improve poor land.

PLANT COW PEAS from April to August, on any type of soil not too wet. Drill $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel per acre in $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3-foot rows and cultivate 2 or 3 times; or broadcast $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 bushels when corn or cotton is turned by; or with a disc drill on grain stubble without plowing. 300 lbs. of acid phosphate materially increases the yield. Harvest for hay when the first pods turn yellow; leave in the swath till well cured. To increase the yield, support the peas and aid in curing the hay broadcast $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel soybeans, or 15 lbs. of millet, sorghum or kafir corn, or 10 lbs. of sudan grass with one bushel of cow peas per acre.

BRABHAM—Wilt-Resistant. Matures in 75 to 90 days. The heaviest yielding cow pea for hay, pea production or soil improvement. It is disease-resistant and makes cow peas profitable when land has become so badly diseased that other varieties fail. It makes an upright vigorous growth, holds its foliage well, withstands bad weather at maturity and makes the finest quality hay. The seeds are similar to Whippoorwill, but smaller, and do not require to be seeded as thickly. It does well on poor land. It is as early as Whippoorwill, as disease-resistant as Iron and is an ideal variety.

WHIPPOORWILL or SPECKLED—Matures in 75 to 90 days. Makes a large vigorous growth and yield of peas or hay on non-wilt land. Upright growth, easy to harvest. Vines are usually 6 feet long.

BLACK—Matures in 75 to 90 days. Long running fine growth and heavy yield of peas on non-wilt land. One of the best varieties for pasturing hogs.

MIXED COW PEAS—For hay, soil improvement or hogging down, as it grows thicker, matures early, produces an abundant growth on non-wilt land, stands up well, yet the seed costs less per bushel.

MIXED COW PEAS AND SOY BEANS—The beans, being of upright growth, support the long pea vines, and not only make the harvesting easier, but the combination of cow peas and soy beans makes a better hay than either when grown alone, and they are easier to cure.

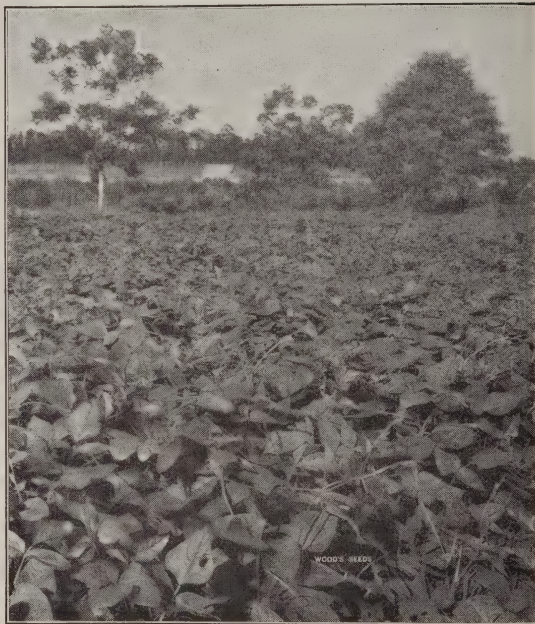
INOCULATE COW PEAS, EDIBLE PEAS AND VELVET BEANS—Inoculation is inexpensive, but pays handsomely. 1-bus. size 20c; 2-bus. size 30c; 5-bus. size 55c; 25-bus. size \$2.50, postpaid.

Parcel Post Prices on Field Seeds

The postpaid prices quoted apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

For postage to other states refer to page 49.

	F. O. B. Richmond NOT POSTPAID				POSTPAID	
	Bushel 60 lbs.	Peck $\frac{1}{2}$ Bus.	Bus.	10-Bus. Lots	Peck $\frac{1}{2}$ Bus.	
Mixed Cow Peas	85c.	\$1.45.	\$2.55.	\$2.50.	\$1.30.	\$2.20
Mixed Cow Peas and Soy Beans	80c.	1.35.	2.30.	2.25.	1.25.	2.10
Whippoorwill Cow Peas	90c.	1.55.	2.70.	2.65.	1.35.	2.30
Brabham Wilt-Resistant Cow Peas	90c.	1.60.	2.80.	2.75.	1.35.	2.35
Black Cow Peas, Medium	90c.	1.55.	2.70.	2.65.	1.35.	2.30
100-Day Speckled Velvet Beans	70c.	1.15.	2.00.	1.90.	1.15.	1.90
Oscocla Velvet Beans	75c.	1.25.	2.20.	2.10.	1.20.	2.00
	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.	100 Lbs.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs. 25 Lbs.
Navy Beans	11c.	9c.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	8c.	\$1.45.	\$2.90



VELVET BEANS The South's Wonderful Forage and Soil Improving Crop

They make an enormous growth, larger than any other forage plant. As a soil-improver they are considered superior to cow peas, making much larger growth and foliage.

Makes Nutritious Fall and Winter Grazing—In the South, velvet beans are used very largely for winter grazing. They should be allowed to grow until killed by frost, after which they can be grazed through the winter, as the vines, leaves and pods decay very slowly and remain palatable a long time.

Velvet beans are usually grown with corn. The corn is planted in 6-foot rows, 3 feet apart in the row, and the beans planted between the corn. At the last working, beans are planted again in the middles between the rows of corn. When the corn is dry it is pulled from the stalk and cattle turned in to graze. 20 pounds will plant an acre in 5-foot rows, 3 feet apart in the row.

100-DAY SPECKLED—Although it will not mature the pods in 100 days, this is one of the earliest varieties and can be grown farther north than the common velvet beans. South of Virginia they will mature in a season of average length. In more northerly sections, where the seeds will not mature, it will make a wonderful growth of vines for pasturing and finishing cattle, and a fine soil improver.

OSCOCLA VELVET BEANS—Give excellent results as a forage crop in Virginia, where we have found it to make fully as much advanced in the same length of time. It is free of itchy furze.

NAVY BEANS Michelite Strain

An improved strain—very prolific—maturing in 90 to 95 days, and larger yielding than the ordinary navy bean. The pods on the stalk stay off the ground, as they have a stronger root growth, which is most important when heavily loaded with pods. Navy beans should be planted by every farmer for dried beans for soup or baked beans all winter. Nothing tastes better in cold weather. Plant in June or July, 2 or 3 beans in hills a foot apart, in 3-foot rows; 1 lb. to 200 feet; 15 lbs. per acre. Cultivate early, before they blossom, but not deeply, nor while wet with dew.

Wood's WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN BLACK-EYE PEAS

The Earliest and Longest Yielding Edible Peas



A field of Wilt-Resistant Black Eye Peas. The heaviest yielding of all Black Eye Peas.

EDIBLE PEAS—They should be in every garden. Economical to plant, make a delicious dish when green, besides furnishing peas for winter when vegetables are scarce and high in price. Both dried and green peas are a profitable crop to market, and usually bring good prices. Plant after the ground gets thoroughly warm, 2 inches deep, 1 lb. to 200 feet. Do not plant after tobacco as too much nitrogen causes an excess vine growth which reduces the yield of peas.

WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN BLACK-EYE PEAS are large size, very uniform in shape, smooth skin, bright color, and exceptionally fine flavored. Have long pods (7 to 8 inches), with many more pods to the vine and considerably larger yields are obtained over ordinary blackeye peas. Resistant to wilt, nematodes, charcoal rot and other diseases that materially reduce the growth, yield and quality of other peas. Reports from all sections of the South for the past two years indicate they will thrive and yield much better under normal wet or dry seasons than any other varieties. A leading Southern experiment station reported: "Both Wood's Early and Giant Wilt-Resistant Ramshorns made an excellent vine growth and put on a good crop of peas."

EARLY WILT RESISTANT RAMSHORN PEAS

The earliest of the wilt-resistant peas, maturing green peas in about 60 days, and dried peas in 70 to 75 days. Are erect growing bush pea, very compact growth, making cultivation easy. Matures very early so that it can be either used for a quick crop when planted early, or can be planted late as a double crop. Yields in excess of 4,000 lbs. per acre of dry seed have been reported.

GIANT WILT RESISTANT RAMSHORN PEAS

About a week later than the early strain. As the name indicates, they are much larger than any other edible pea. A very heavy fruiter, prolific, and generally command quite a premium whether sold green or dried. It is a dual purpose pea, producing a tremendous yield of green and dried peas, yet makes more vine growth and better for green manure or hay than Iron, Brahman or other cowpeas (see below).

Cowpea yields in tests. (U. S. Department of Agriculture, Tifton, Ga.)

	Date Cut	Lbs. Green	Wt. Per Acre
Wood's Early Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn.....	7/25	18,200	
Wood's Giant Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn.....	7/25	20,400	
Early Black Eye Peas.....	7/25	16,900	
Early Ramshorn Blackeye.....	7/25	15,200	

OTHER EDIBLE PEAS FOR THE TABLE AND MARKET

They Are Listed in the Order of Maturity

Extra Early Blackeye—The earliest of all blackeye peas. Will produce green peas for market in sixty days from early planting, and 50 to 55 days late planting. Will mature dry peas in 70 days. It is a prolific bearer of well-filled pods similar in appearance to Virginia Blackeye, but distinctly earlier. The home gardener should grow them for an extra early supply of sweet, tender peas; the market gardener to get the benefit of the uniformly high price paid for the first blackeye peas on the market.

Ramshorn Blackeye—Makes green peas in about 68 days; dry peas in 80 days. Makes a large leafy growth and is prolific, with well-filled pods. Its popularity is largely due to the attractive appearance of the matured peas and its extra good yielding quality.

Wood's Sumptuous Conch Peas—We believe you will agree with us that they are the best flavored of all edible peas. Upright vines about 2 feet high, and bear a generous crop of well-filled pods, 8 to 9 inches long. Make green peas in about 68 days; dry peas in 80 days.

Blue Goose, Gray Crowder or Taylor—Very prolific yielder, producing green peas in 70 days and dry peas in 80 to 85 days. A large speckled pea with long pods, and largest yielder of all the Crowder types.

Brown Sugar or Cream Crowder—Produce green peas in 85 to 90 days and dried peas in 100 to 110 days. One of our best flavored table peas, of large size and exceedingly popular throughout the South. Very prolific, yielding from 10 to 12 bushels of dried peas per acre.

Red Speckled Crowder—A delicious flavored white pea with mottled red coloring. A decided favorite in many sections of the South. Same maturity as Brown Sugar Crowder.

Blackeye White Crowder—A pure white pea with black eye. Similar in color to Ramshorn, but of Crowder type. A fine table pea for both green and dried use. Green peas in 70 days, dried peas in 85 days.

Virginia Blackeye—For the main crop this has always been the most extensively grown of all blackeye peas in Virginia. One of the latest maturing varieties, making green peas in 75 to 80 days and dried peas in 95 to 100 days. Has proven so thoroughly dependable that they are generally grown to produce dry peas for winter use. The pods are long and well filled and produced in great abundance.

Rice or Lady Peas—Has few dry pea, besides are deliciously flavored and splendidly suited for soup. The smallest of all the edible peas; prolific bearer and may be used either green or dry. Latest of all edible peas.

PRICES F. O. B. Richmond

Per Lb.	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
Wood's Early Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn	10c.	8½c.	8c.
Wood's Giant Wilt-Resistant Ramshorns	10c.	8½c.	8c.
Dixie Queen Brown Eye	9c.	7c.	6½c.
Early Ramshorn Blackeye Peas	10c.	8c.	7½c.
Extra Early Blackeye Peas	11c.	8½c.	8c.
Virginia Blackeye Peas, Large	10c.	7½c.	7c.
Virginia Black Eye, Medium Size	8c.	6½c.	6c.
Wood's Sumptuous Conch Peas	10c.	8½c.	8c.
Brown Sugar or Cream Crowder	10c.	7½c.	7c.
Blue Goose or Gray Crowder	9c.	7c.	6½c.
Red Speckled Crowder	9c.	7c.	6½c.
Blackeye White Crowder	9c.	7c.	6½c.
Rice or Lady Peas	15c.	13c.	12c.

BY MAIL POSTPAID

	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	50 Lbs.
75c.	\$1.40	\$2.80	\$5.40	
75c.	1.40	2.80	5.40	
70c.	1.25	2.40	4.65	
75c.	1.35	2.65	5.15	
80c.	1.45	2.80	5.40	
75c.	1.35	2.55	4.90	
65c.	1.15	2.30	4.40	
75c.	1.40	2.80	5.40	
75c.	1.35	2.55	4.90	
70c.	1.25	2.40	4.65	
70c.	1.25	2.40	4.65	
70c.	1.25	2.40	4.65	
\$1.00	1.85	3.90	7.65	

SOY OR SOJA BEANS

A Dependable Cash Crop

Soybeans are rapidly becoming one of the most outstanding crops throughout the southeastern, as well as the central and eastern corn belt sections. It is truly a many purpose crop, a large yielder of beans, also an excellent crop for hay, green manure, silage and hogging down. At prevailing prices, and indications are for good prices for several years, soybeans are one of our best cash crops to grow. For commercial or oil production the yellow varieties generally command a premium over the colored beans. Owing to the severe drought last year varieties adaptable to the eastern states are in short supply.

Soybeans are easy to grow and harvest on practically all soils with little or no fertilizer. They stand drought and longer wet seasons than many crops; less susceptible to frost than cow peas or corn, and a surer crop. They are profitable, not only for the large yield of beans, but also the forage and hog feed left after harvest and the abundance of root nodules which enrich the soil with nitrogen.

For seed production—large seeded varieties plant 3 to 4 pecks per acre; small seeded varieties, 1 to 2 pecks per acre in 36 to 40-inch rows, and cultivate. Soybeans should never have deep cultivation as they have many very small roots that spread across the rows. When planted in corn a bushel will plant six to seven acres. For hay, broadcast with wheat drill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of large and 1 bushel of small seeded varieties per acre. Use 200 to 300 lbs. superphosphate or 0-14-6 fertilizer.

Cut for hay when in bloom and until they begin forming beans in the pod. Finer quality hay is obtained when the plant is in full bloom.



Cultivating a fine crop of Soy Beans

3 OUTSTANDING YELLOW SOY BEANS

These three varieties have proven their adaptability to the eastern states as being the largest yielding and most shatterproof varieties available. Planting at different times makes the planting of these three varieties easy crops to harvest. For bean production

they have few equals, also make fine hay and silage crops. For hay or silage, however, we do not recommend the Extra Early or Early, as other varieties are lower in price and the seeding cost is less.

EXTRA EARLY WOOD'S YELLOW

100 Days. An exceptionally early strain. Well adapted to the Coastal, as well as the Piedmont and Mountain section of the Eastern states. Planted as late as June will mature in plenty of time for sowing of fall grain. Makes a strong upright bushy growth, about 3 feet high, the stalk literally covered with beans from the ground up. Like our late strain of Wood's Yellows, is exceptionally shatterproof and combines easily. A. J. Gouldman, Colquhoun Co., Va., says: "I consider it one of the best varieties I have ever planted in my experience in farming. Each plant produces beans from the ground up and have not seen a single bean shatter up to the time of harvest." Another grower in Montgomery County, Md., says: "It yielded about 40 bushels per acre. Thirty average plants ran 86 to 107 pods per plant."

EARLY WOOD'S YELLOW

125 to 130 Days. The ideal soybean for bean production in the Southern Piedmont, or for early beans or hogging down farther south. Matures late September in time to plant fall grain. Every one who grows Wood's Yellow should plant a part of their crop in Early Wood's Yellow as it is 25 days earlier, yielding about the same. It is extremely prolific, outyielding other beans of the same maturity. Vigorous growth; medium tall, strong upright stalks; storm and shatterproof; easily combined; yellow oval, medium large seed.

One of our growers in King William County, Va., says: "The state inspector, county agent, and farmers say my field of Early Wood's Yellows is the best soybean for either bean, hay or hogs. It yields a third more than any other soybean. Its vines are completely filled with pods. It is ideal to combine."

WOOD'S YELLOW

150 to 160 Days. Late strain, highly recommended for the Coastal section of Virginia, North Carolina, all of South Carolina and Gulf states. This bean which we introduced 6 years ago has been proclaimed by growers in the above sections a super soybean. Never have we introduced any soybean that has been so highly praised and has practically replaced the old favorite Mammoth Yellow. Outstanding yields ranging from 25 to 40 bushels per acre. Non-shattering even if harvesting greatly delayed. Large root growth, strong stalk and storm resistant. Produces beans from ground up. Such remarks from our customers are numerous—from S. C.: "Our customers were much pleased with your non-shatter Wood's Yellow Beans." From North Carolina: "Wood's Yellow is as near shatterproof, and the best yielding soybean we now have." Many similar letters are strong in their praise of Wood's Yellow Soybeans.

Virginia Brown **125 Days.** The all-round bean for hay in Virginia and the north. Fine stems; excellent quality hay.

Wilson Early Black **125 Days.** The most popular bean for the mountains of Virginia, West Virginia, and the north. Growth similar to Virginia.

Clemson **135 Days.** Medium size yellow bean, particularly recommended for the Piedmont sections of the Carolinas. Erect, medium height, very branched, producing fine quality hay, good silage or green manure crop.

Mammoth Yellow **145 Days.** A standard variety for the eastern states, for bean production and forage. Erect in growth; large yellow seed.

PRICES

F. O. B. Richmond

	Peck	Bus.	10-Bus. Lots	BY MAIL POSTPAID	Peck	Bus.
*Extra Early Wood's Yellow	90c.	\$2.75	\$2.60	\$1.35	\$2.30	
*Early Wood's Yellow	75c.	2.75	2.60	1.35	2.30	
*Wood's Yellow	75c.	2.15	2.10	1.20	2.00	
Haberlandt	75c.	2.15	2.10	1.20	2.00	
*Virginia Brown	80c.	2.30	2.25	1.25	2.10	
Wilson Early Black	75c.	2.15	2.10	1.20	2.00	
Mammoth Yellow	75c.	2.15	2.10	1.20	2.00	
Otootan	\$1.05	3.50	3.40	1.50	2.65	
Laredo	1.00	3.25	3.15	1.45	2.55	
Tokio	.75	2.15	2.10	1.20	2.00	
Brown Biloxi	85c.	2.60	2.50	1.30	2.20	
Mixed Soybeans	.70	2.10	2.00	1.15	1.95	
Rokuson Edible	1.15	3.75	3.65	1.60	2.80	
Easy Cook Edible	.95	3.00	2.90	1.40	2.40	

Certified strains of varieties, marked *, 25c bushel higher.

Haberlandt **125 Days.** This has proven one of the most outstanding soybeans for both hay and bean production. Makes fine stem, leafy growth and one of the best hay beans for Virginia and the Carolinas. Makes a heavier growth and more yield of beans than the Virginia or Wilson, and equal or better quality hay. This bean should be more generally planted. It is a medium size yellow seed bean.

Otootan **170 Days.** Small oval black seed; makes fine quality hay in the Southern coastal section; averaged 8 tons per acre in a 4-year Georgia test.

Laredo **140 Days.** Small black seed; outstanding for hay. Disease resistant; heavy seeder. Do not confuse with Indiana Laredo, which is not adapted to the South.

Tokio **145 Days.** Heavy yielder of beans and hay. Strong upright stem. A good variety for combining in the South. Large oval greenish yellow bean.

Brown Biloxi **165 Days.** One of the tallest varieties. Fine for or sorghum and for silage.

ROKUSON EDIBLE SOY BEANS **140 Days.** The U. S. Department of Agriculture describes the Rokuson as "our best edible type for both dry beans and green vegetables. Introduced from Japan in 1929 and is a large, flat, yellow seeded variety; the pods 2 to 3 seeded. Analysis shows an oil content of 18.07 per cent and protein 43.18 per cent."

EASY COOK EDIBLE **135 Days.** An edible soybean that can be cooked in half the time of other varieties. Used either in the green stage or dried. Easy Cooks are in big demand among sanatoriums for flour for diabetics. A heavy yielder.

CROTALARIA

A Valuable Soil Builder

It is generally conceded to be one of the best summer soil-building crops, makes much more leafy growth and root nodules than cowpeas or velvet beans, frequently 4,000 pounds per acre. When turned under the cash value of nitrogen is estimated at \$20.00 per acre, besides the untold value of humus which prevents erosion, holds water in sandy soil and opens up heavy soil. Yields of following crops are frequently doubled; completely smothers out summer weeds; grows well on any soil, good or waste land; requires no lime, fertilizer or cultivation, although early cultivation pays as it grows slowly at first. Sow from corn planting time through June, 20 lbs. scarified seed per acre broadcast, or 8 lbs. in 3-foot cultivated rows. Cover 1½ inches and roll. Do not plant unscarified seed as it germinates poorly, requiring twice as much seed per acre. Our seed is scarified, germinates readily, and is 99% pure. Inoculate.

LATE CROTALARIA SPECTABILIS—The tallest and best crotalaria for soil improvement. Grows 7 feet tall, yields 15 tons or more of green manure, equal to 700 to 1,000 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre. Stalks are pithy, easily plowed under and decay readily. Is not eaten by livestock or attacked by insect pests, nematodes or other soil diseases. Crotalaria will definitely starve nematodes out of the soil.

EARLY CROTALARIA SPECTABILIS—Similar to late, but makes ¼ less growth, matures a month earlier, reseeding before frost.

CROTALARIA INTERMEDIA—The only palatable crotalaria strain relished by animals. Furnishes two cuttings of hay. Long, thin leaves of fine quality. Two weeks earlier than Late Spectabilis.



Crotalaria Intermedia. Note the fine texture. Suitable for feeding and soil improvement.



Late Crotalaria Spectabilis. The largest growing soil-building crop available.

SEED PEANUTS

Will grow on any soil. Light sandy soils produce the best quality, easier to harvest. Yields much more meat per acre than corn. The vines are superior to alfalfa in fat, nearly equal in protein and will feed livestock throughout the winter and spring. Nuts left in the ground will fatten hogs and give the pork a superior flavor.

PLANT in May or early June, 6 to 10 inches apart in 2 to 2½ foot rows. Our seed is not shelled. Order 60 lbs. per acre and shell before planting. **Inoculate.** Cultivate shallow and frequently until nuts begin to form. To harvest, loosen the roots with a plow, pull up the vines, allow the nuts to dry, and stack around a stake, turning the nuts inward, and keeping them off the ground with cross stakes or brush. Peanuts require lime, phosphate and potash. Use 200 to 400 lbs. per acre of WOOD'S STANDARD GRAIN FERTILIZER.

SPRAYING peanuts with Bordeaux Mixture 3 times during July and August increased yields 42% at the Virginia Experiment Station. 3 dustings with sulphur increased the yield 25%. This controls the potato leafhopper, a small green insect that feeds on the lower surfaces of the leaves, causing the edges to burn, dwarfing the plant and materially decreasing the yield of forage and nuts. Avoid planting peanuts next to early potatoes.

Georgia Experiment Station: "Possibly the most common cause of low peanut yields is lack of good stands due to trash, faintly and discolored nuts in the seed. WOOD'S SEED PEANUTS, grown from pedigree stocks, are of high germination, heavily re-cleaned and hand picked, removing everything but bright meaty nuts, free of pods.

IMPROVED VALENCIA

Bunch type. The most profitable nut for average conditions as it produces large, well-filled pods containing 3 or 4 nuts on a wide variety of soils. Where other large podded varieties yield many pods. It has the most delicious flavor, is best for home use and brings a premium on the market. It has the highest shelling per cent, a bushel of 30 lbs. shelling out 22 lbs. of nuts. Very early maturity and can be planted after truck crops.

Virginia Bunch

Largest nut of any bunch peanut, and does well on light, sandy land. A week earlier than Jumbo, may be planted later, easier to cultivate and harvest. Nuts almost as large with a higher selling per cent, 73.5%.

Improved Spanish

Bunch type. Earliest maturing peanut. Two small white nuts entirely fill each pod. Larger nut and heavier yield than ordinary Spanish. Superior in sweetness and flavor. Marked freedom from pods so frequently found in large varieties. Give highest yields when planted 6 inches apart in 18-inch rows, 30 lbs. shelled or 40 lbs. unshelled per acre. Easier to grow, cultivate and harvest than other varieties. Nuts cling firmly to the roots and are readily cured. Shells out 75%.

North Carolina Runner

Similar to Florida or Georgia Runner. A month later than Spanish. Later maturing and produces more nuts and foliage than any other peanut. Best for hogging down, as the nuts will not sprout if left in the ground. High oil content and food value. However, nuts are small about size of Spanish and usually bring a low price. Highest yielding peanut for 8 years in the Georgia tests, averaging about a ton of nuts per acre, shelling 72.5%.

WOOD'S SEED INOCULATION

Be sure to specify the group wanted. Prices are postpaid.

GROUP 1 —Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Bur Clover and Black Medic.	1½ bu. .30 1 bu. .50 100 lbs. .70 2½ bu. 1.00
GROUP 2 —Clovers, Medium Red, Crimson, Mammoth, Alsike, Ladino, Dixie White and White Dutch.	1½ bu. .30 1 bu. .50 100 lbs. .70 2½ bu. 1.00
GROUP 3 —Lespedeza, all varieties; Sericea, Korean, Common, Kobe and Tennessee No. 76.	25 lbs. .30 50 lbs. .50 100 lbs. .70 125 lbs. 1.00
GROUP 4 —Soybeans, all varieties.	1 bu. .20 2 bus. .30 5 bus. .55 2½ bus. 2.50
GROUP 5 —Cowpeas, Peanuts, Lima Beans, Velvet Beans, Crotalaria, Kudzu, Sesbania and Beggar Weed.	1 bu. .20 2 bus. .30 5 bus. .55 2½ bus. 2.50
GROUP 6 —Field Beans, Wax, String, Navy, Snap, Kidney and Scarlet Runner.	1½ bu. .25 1 bu. .35 5 bus. 1.50 12½ bus. 2.50
GROUP 7 —Large Package—All Vetches: Spring, Wild, Common, Hairy or Winter and Hungarian. Peas: Austrian, Canada, Garden, Sweet and Canning Peas. Broad Bean, Lentil.	1½ bu. .25 1 bu. .35 100 lbs. .55 5 bus. 1.50 12½ bus. 2.50
GROUP 8 —Garden Combination for Garden Peas and Beans, Sweet Peas, Lima Beans and Lupine.	5 lbs. or less .10
GROUP 9 —Alyce Clover.	1½ bu. .30 1 bu. .50 100 lbs. .70 2½ bu. 1.00

PRICES NOT POSTPAID P. O. B. Richmond	5 to 24 Lbs.			25 to 99 Lbs.			100 Lbs.			POSTPAID		
	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	Lbs.
Improved Valencia	12c	10½c	10c	10c	8½c	8c	8c	8c	8c	35c	85c	\$1.55
Improved Spanish	11c	9c	8c	8c	8c	8c	8c	8c	8c	30c	80c	1.45
North Carolina Runner	11c	9c	8c	8c	8c	8c	8c	8c	8c	25c	80c	1.45
Virginia Bunch	11c	9c	8c	8c	8c	8c	8c	8c	8c	25c	80c	1.45
Tennessee Red	12c	10½c	10c	10c	8½c	8c	8c	8c	8c	30c	85c	1.55
Crotalaria, Late Spectabilis	15c	13½c	13c	13c	13c	13c	13c	13c	13c	30c	1.00	1.85
Crotalaria, Early Spectabilis	15c	13½c	13c	13c	13c	13c	13c	13c	13c	30c	1.00	1.85
Crotalaria, Intermedia	20c	18c	17c	17c	17c	17c	17c	17c	17c	35c	1.25	2.35

Plant 10 bushels
to the acre.

WOOD'S PEDIGREE SEED POTATOES

1 peck = 15 lbs.
1/2 bushel = 30 lbs.
1 bushel = 60 lbs.

Fancy Maine Grown from Certified Seed

CHIPPEWA POTATOES A Prize Winner

Their smooth appearance and fine table quality give them preference over all other varieties for spring planting. Won first prize and also special prize for the best exhibit of Irish potatoes at the Virginia State Fair every year from 1938 to 1941.

This outstanding potato was developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture with the object in view of having a potato with the general features of the Cobbler, extra earliness, but with shallow eyes, instead of the deep eyes of the Cobbler. Chippewa is resistant to disease, and in official tests from Maine to Florida it has yielded consistently higher than Cobbler and Green Mountain. We first introduced Chippewas three years ago and reports from our customers are of the highest praise. From our seed grown in Caroline County, Va., for three successive years, Chippewa won first prize at the Virginia State Fair. On the Richmond market they have been commanding a large premium over other varieties and housewives are more than pleased with their fine eating qualities and appearance. Maturity slightly later than Irish Cobbler.

Don't fail to plant Chippewas this spring.

KATAHDIN POTATOES The Long Keeping Potato

Originated by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and promises to become the outstanding medium late potato for market or storage. Originated in Maine and in yields has consistently surpassed Rural New Yorker and Green Mountain, producing a much higher percentage of No. 1 potatoes. The Katahdin produces a smooth tuber of excellent shape and the ability to maintain this desirable shape under adverse soil and climatic conditions is an important characteristic of this new variety.

This variety, like the Chippewa, has very shallow eyes, with crisp white flesh and distinctly desirable cooking qualities which appeals to the housewife. It is highly resistant to disease and one of the best keeping potatoes on the market today. The Chippewa is about a week later than the Cobbler and Katahdin about ten days later.

We suggest the Katahdin for the Piedmont and mountain sections of Virginia and North Carolina and states to the north and west. For spring and summer planting in these sections we believe it will replace Green Mountain. Best variety to plant during April and May for a late crop.



Our seed potatoes grown in Aroostock County, Maine, the finest potato producing section in Maine.

Potato Planting Recommendations by the Virginia Extension Division

Maximum yields per acre at a low unit cost of production should be the aim of every grower. To that end the following recommendations are made:

Plant only such land to potatoes as will normally produce 50 barrels or more of No. 1 potatoes per acre.

Wherever possible, turn under a green manure crop. Experiments at the Virginia Truck Experiment Station show increased yields ranging from 44 per cent to 61 per cent as a result of this practice.

Use only good seed. Sufficient quantities of certified seed should be available to supply the demand.

Lime where necessary. Fertilize adequately and properly.

Spray Your Potatoes

Potato planters who grow for market all recognize the value of spraying; they know from experience the increased yield and the better quality of the potatoes. For these same reasons, those who grow for their own use should spray. Spraying costs but little, but pays handsomely.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE is the recognized fungicide, preventing disease and stimulating the plants to yield better crops.

SEMESAN BEL prevents diseases in potatoes.

ARSENATE OF LEAD AND PARIS GREEN are the universally used insecticides to kill leaf-eating insects. Both can be put into Bordeaux mixture and applied at a single spraying.

SPRAY MATERIALS AND SPRAYERS are described on pages 72 to 75.

PEDIGREE BRAND POTATOES

Grown from Certified Seed Especially for Seed Purposes

In conformity with our policy of supplying the highest grade seed obtainable, we are only offering this season our Pedigree and Certified Brand Seed Potatoes.

Every bag has been carefully selected as to freedom from disease, uniformity in size, and seed that you can depend on to give large yields of high quality potatoes.

There have been many home gardeners and farmers who lost more than the cost of seed in planting just ordinary table potatoes. Planting them means lower yields, not uniform in maturity, and diseased crops that will not bring top prices. There is no economy in buying just potatoes. Demand Certified or Pedigree Brand seed potatoes for planting this spring.

CULTURE OF POTATOES

Potatoes thrive best in a sandy loam that contains plenty of vegetable matter. Cut the potatoes, leaving two eyes to each piece, and plant 15 inches apart in three-foot rows, 4 inches deep for early plantings, 6 inches deep for later plantings; cultivate frequently to keep down the weeds and conserve moisture. Before the plants appear above ground, run a light harrow over them to kill the weeds and break the crust. Apply fertilizer either in the row or broadcast before planting, and be sure to work it into the soil so that it will not come in contact with and burn the potatoes.

SEMESAN BEL Do not use stable manure—unless applied to a preceding crop or spread in fall or early winter, otherwise it means scabby potatoes. Continue cultivating till the plants attain full growth and the vines begin to spread.

TREAT WITH QUICK, EASY
SEMESAN BEL
DIP FOR LARGER POTATO CROPS

IRISH COBBLER POTATOES—Maine Grown

The most outstanding variety for market gardeners. Earliest maturing and most dependable for both spring and summer planting. Its popularity is due to its extreme earliness, making few, if any, very small potatoes, practically all being medium to large size. The tubers are round to oval in shape, slightly flattened, and have strong well developed eyes.

Prospects about October 1st are for a good crop of potatoes in Maine. The certified seed situation, however, is not so good. Approximately 4,000 acres less than last year of certified seed has passed the second field readings, and an expected another 10% decrease when digging has been completed. Early purchases of certified seed we believe will be advisable. Our pedigree stocks are raised from certified seed and grown expressly for seed purposes, carefully selected, and can be depended on to give you high yielding crops.

WOOD'S PEDIGREE VIRGINIA GROWN COBBLERS and RED BLISS POTATOES

Grown from Certified Seed

Our stock was grown in the best potato growing section in Virginia. We planted certified potatoes that had been grown under the rigid rules of the Maine Experiment Station, had been inspected when growing and after being harvested, and certified by them as true and free from disease. They are smaller than Maine grown, cut to better advantage and are more economical to plant.

We recommend Virginia Grown Cobblers and Red Bliss in the highest terms. Reports from practically all the Atlantic Coastal States indicate larger yields are being made from Virginia grown potatoes than from seed produced further north. They are slightly later in maturity than Maine grown seed.

Owing to the severe drought last summer and fall, the supply of Virginia grown potatoes will be very limited and suggest our customers give us the privilege of substituting Maine grown seed in the event supplies are exhausted.

PLANT POTATOES IN EVERY GARDEN

A Profitable Crop to Grow for Home Use

We have received many letters such as the following from Mrs. J. Ellis Hall, Campbell County, Virginia: "I have not written you concerning successes with our garden in 1940, but we still hold the honor of having the best garden in our neighborhood. We must tell you how splendid the Katahdin Potatoes were last year. They grew beautifully and few gardeners can boast of better production. We have bought seed potatoes here before and both years had failure crops. Your seeds each year have given a high percentage of germination."

Another from G. W. Owenby, Macon County, N. C., says: "I ordered a bag of Chippewa last year and from my patch harvested a total of 86 bushels."

SEED SWEET POTATOES

Available during April and May. We carry complete stocks of Nancy Hall and Porto Rico, both Certified and Selected strains. Write for prices.

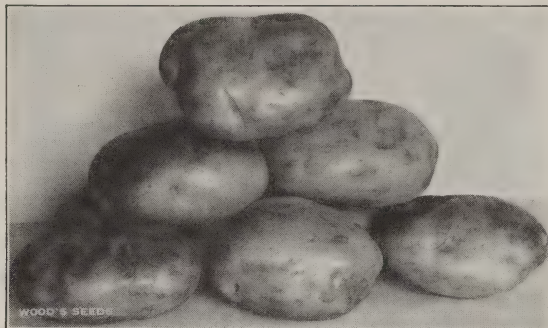
CHUFAS

Earth Almonds
or Grass Nuts

With the increasing interest in hog-raising in the South, there should be a corresponding increasing interest in hog-feeding crops that are about equal to corn in feeding value, and that can be fed cheaper. Hogs not only fatten quickly on them, but the meat is sweeter than when corn-fed; some claim it is equal to that of peanut-fed hogs.

Any land suitable for corn, cotton or peanuts will make a profitable crop of chufas, but they do best on light sandy soils. Plant from April 1st till July 1st in 2½ to 3-foot rows, dropping three to five chufas together, 15 to 18 inches apart in the row, and cover 2 inches deep. In the fall pull a few plants with the roots and give your hogs and poultry a taste, and they will go over the entire field and will attend to the harvesting. 1 to 1½ pecks plant an acre. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; ½ bus. \$2.40. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.05; ½ bus. \$1.85; bus. (40 lbs.) \$3.50.

Chufas or Grass Nuts.



Note Smooth, Shallow Eye of Chippewa Potatoes.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—Wood's Pedigree

Has the reputation of making big crops everywhere and on practically any kind of soil, producing uniformly large, handsome, smooth, oval-shaped potatoes with white skin, with very few small potatoes. Medium late; not susceptible to disease.

POTATO PRICES	F. O. B. Richmond	150-Lb.
	Peck ½ Bus. Bushel Bag	
CHIPPEWA—Pedigree Maine Grown.	70c...	\$1.15... \$1.90... \$4.25
IRISH COBBLER—Pedigree Maine Grown	65c...	1.10... 1.80... 3.90
Certified Maine Grown	70c...	1.20... 1.95... 4.35
2nd Crop Pedigree Virginia Grown	60c...	1.00... 1.60... 3.50
2nd Crop Virginia Grown.	SOLD OUT	
RED BLISS—Pedigree Maine Grown.	70c...	1.15... 1.90... 4.15
KATAHDIN—Pedigree Maine Grown.	70c...	1.15... 1.90... 4.25
GREEN MOUNTAIN—Certified Maine Grown	75c...	1.20... 2.00... 4.50
Pedigree Maine Grown	70c...	1.15... 1.90... 4.15

If to be sent parcel post add 45c per peck to above prices. For larger quantities express or freight shipment is cheaper.

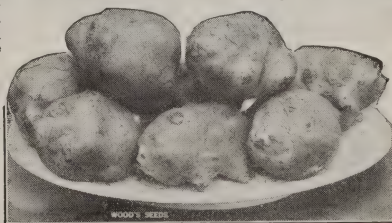
Potatoes for June and July Planting

We carry all varieties in cold storage so as to have them in sound, unsprouted condition. Write for prices.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

Every hog raiser should grow artichokes, for they come year after year; the hogs will harvest them without cost, will fatten on them, and they will keep the hogs in fine condition—it is claimed that artichokes prevent hog cholera. They are grown just like potatoes; cut them two eyes to the piece, and plant 2 inches deep, 15 to 18 inches apart in 3 to 3½-foot rows. In the fall when they have matured, turn the hogs among them and they will feed on them all winter except when the ground is wet or frozen. They are more cheaply grown and more productive than potatoes, averaging 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

Although grown principally for hogs, they are fine food for cattle, sheep and horses; for dairy cattle it is claimed they are nearly equal to bran as milk producers.



Plant during March or April, the earlier the better; they will stand considerable drought and extreme cold, and can be planted earlier than potatoes. They grow well on any well-drained soil without much attention, and one planting does for several years. 6 to 8 bushels plant an acre. By mail, qt. 30c; ½ peck 70c; peck \$1.15; ½ bushel \$1.90; bushel \$3.35. Not postpaid, ½ peck 45c; peck 70c; ½ bushel \$1.15; bushel \$2.00; 5-bushel lots \$1.90 per bushel.



Deltapine 12 Cotton

CERESAN for Treating Cotton Seed—The average for several years in Arkansas, Texas, Georgia, North and South Carolina show that CERESAN treated seed yielded an increase of \$6.71 more cotton per acre.

PRICES

	Bus. = 30 lbs.		POSTPAID		NOT POSTPAID	
	Bus.	Lbs.	Bus.	Lbs.	Bus.	Lbs.
Deltapine 12	\$1.85	\$3.35	\$2.60	\$8.10	\$2.60	\$8.00
Wood's Ingold	1.35	2.35	1.60	5.00	1.60	4.85
Coker 200-1	1.35	2.35	1.60	5.00	1.60	4.85
Certified Coker 100-2	1.40	2.45	1.70	5.25	1.70	5.10
Coker 100-2	1.35	2.35	1.60	5.00	1.60	4.85
4-in-1 Wilt Resistant	1.35	2.35	1.60	5.00	1.60	4.85
Farm Relief	1.35	2.35	1.60	5.00	1.60	4.85

WOOD'S COTTON SEED

Ceresan Treated to Produce More Vigorous Plants

Plant 30 to 40 lbs. per acre in 3 to 4-foot rows, when the soil begins to warm, not over 1 inch deep and drill thick. (Deltapine 12, being delinted, plant 20 to 25 lbs. per acre). Cultivate shallow and frequently until the branches begin to overlap. Apply 600 lbs. Wood's Standard 4-12-4 Fertilizer per acre.

DELTAPINE 12 (D. & P. L. 12)

A Cotton of Proven Merit

Deltapine 12 (D. & P. L. 12) was chosen in the spring of 1940 to replace the famous Deltapine A (D. & P. L. 11-A), and has proved a most worthy successor. It is closely related to Deltapine A and is similar, but superior in most characteristics. It is more productive, has as good staple with a better lint turnout, and is more disease resistant. In D. & P. L. experimental fields it has produced a 4-year average yield of 8 per cent more lint per acre than Deltapine A (D. & P. L. 11-A). In 1939 Deltapine 12 was only planted on their Empire seed increasing unit, and they harvested 1,868 bales. An accurate, bale by bale record showed an average lint turnout for the entire crop of 40.6 per cent. In four variety tests conducted by the Alabama Experiment Station during 1939 and 1940, the average lint turnout was 44 per cent each season. Crops in the Mississippi River Valley produced a staple ranging from 1-1/32 inches to 1-1/8 inches, with 1-3/32 inches predominating. The staple is exceptionally uniform, of good character and quality.

With two successful seasons behind it, Deltapine 12 continues to pile up such impressive records that it is today the most discussed and widely polished variety in the whole South. Distinguished by its productiveness, its high gin turnout, its excellent staple and its ability to produce a crop under adverse soil and weather conditions, it is no wonder that Deltapine 12 planting seeds are in greater demand than any other variety.

Deltapine 12 has made an excellent record in variety tests at various experiment stations, and has given splendid yields wherever it has been planted. In South Carolina in 1940 it was second in yield at the Pee Dee Experiment Station, having been outyielded only by a non-commercial Deltapine strain. Deltapine 12 was first in yield at the Edisto station at Blackville, S. C.

We are authorized distributors for this very fine cotton seed in Virginia and the Carolinas, and owing to the increasing demand and limited supply available we suggest buying your requirements early. Write for descriptive circular.

D. & P. L. 12 Cotton is delinted, treated and requires only 20 to 25 lbs. per acre, making it economical for planting.

WOOD'S INGOLD COTTON

1-1/16 Inch Staple—39% Lint

Its early maturity, long staple, and high yielding qualities have made our Wood's Ingold Cotton one of our leading varieties. Grown in the northern part of the cotton belt, it is two weeks earlier than most cottons, generally getting ahead of the boll weevil. Makes a sturdy, upright medium bush plant. Very heavy fruiter, often 5 large bolls on one limb, open wide, but do not shed out.

COKER 200-1 COTTON

1-1/8 Inch Staple—38% Lint

A new Coker 100-2 selection, more uniform type, thinner foliage, earlier. Superior for close spacing on fertile non-wilt soil. Small stalks and leaves, thin foliage, quick fruitage. 75 bolls per lb. Opens wide, fluffs beautifully, storm and weather resistant.

CERTIFIED COKER 100-2 COTTON

1-1/16 to 1-1/8 Inch Staple—39% Lint

10 days earlier than Farm Relief and outyields it on medium or good land. One of the heaviest yielding cottons on non-wilt land, due to escaping boll weevil damage by its extreme earliness; thin dark green foliage. Bolls slightly pointed, open wide, fluffs beautifully, yet storm-resistant.

4-IN-1 WILT-RESISTANT COTTON

1-1/16 Inch Staple—37% Lint

One of the heaviest yielding and earliest wilt-resistant cottons. A highly dependable cotton well suited for planting on wilt infested land or thin soil. A vigorous grower and early.

FARM RELIEF COTTON

1-1/16 Inch Staple—40% Lint

This has been a dependable strain of cotton for many years throughout the Carolinas. Our seed stock this year is of exceptional quality, testing 89% germination.

Postpaid Prices of Field Seed

Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.
POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.
 To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.
 To Texas, Okla., Kansas and Neb., add 6c per pound; to Cuba 10c per pound to postpaid prices.



WOOD'S FERTILIZERS

FOR BUMPER
CROPS



Wood's Standard Fertilizers are prepared from ingredients specially selected to provide food for the plants at exactly the right time for the best results.

Same analysis fertilizers are not necessarily the same quality fertilizers.

Don't compare fertilizers by their analysis but by the ingredients they contain. For better quality crops use WOOD'S "STANDARD" BRANDS.

Wood's Market Garden Fertilizer

Analysis: 5% Nitrogen, 8% Phosphoric Acid, 5% Potash

A very popular fertilizer among market growers who wish to get their crops on the market early. The high nitrogen content gives vegetables a quick start and pushes them to maturity. The phosphoric acid and potash are in proper portions to give firmness and good color. Apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre. 100-lb. bag \$1.80; 200-lb. bag \$3.45; ton \$33.50

Wood's "Standard" Potato Fertilizer

Analysis: 5% Nitrogen, 7% Phosphoric Acid, 7% Potash

A high-grade, non-acid forming fertilizer made especially for Irish potatoes. Plant food derived from highest quality materials, and will produce an early crop of firm, smooth potatoes. Apply 1,000 lbs. or more to the acre. 100-lb. bag \$1.85; 200-lb. bag \$3.50; ton \$34.00.

Wood's "Standard" 4-12-4 Fertilizer

For Grasses

Analysis: 4% Nitrogen, 12% Phosphoric Acid, 4% Potash

A high analysis, well-balanced, complete fertilizer. Especially suited to grasses and grain crops on soils where an increased amount of nitrogen is needed. Recommend 300 to 500 lbs. to acre. 200-lb. bag \$3.45; ton \$33.50.

Wood's "Standard" Bone Meal

Made from pure animal bone thoroughly pulverized. Of the finest quality. Recommended for lawns, borders and all garden or farm crops, quickly available and lasting in effects. Offered now in most convenient packages, 50 and 100-lb. bags. Apply 10 lbs. to 100 square feet; 500 lbs. to the acre. 50 lbs. \$1.55; 100-lb. bag \$2.80; ton \$53.00.

Standard Acid or Super-Phosphate

Guaranteed 20% Available Phosphoric Acid

Recommended for all grain and grass crops, cowpeas, soy beans, and for applying to lands deficient in phosphoric acid. Beneficial results follow the addition of acid phosphate to stable and barnyard manure. Apply 300 to 500 lbs. to the acre. 200-lb. bag \$2.15; ton \$21.00.

Wood's "Standard" Grain Fertilizer

For Corn, Oats, Wheat and Barley

Analysis: 2% Nitrogen, 12% Phosphoric Acid, 6% Potash

A mixture of high grade available plant foods especially suited for corn and all grain and grass crops. Will produce big early crops. Apply 500 to 600 lbs. per acre. 100-lb. bag \$1.68; 200-lb. bag \$3.10; ton \$30.00.

Peat Moss

Domestic. The highest grade; free from sand and dirt. Fine for mulching hotbeds, roses, perennial flower beds and evergreens and for lawns. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.05. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$3.50; bale (about 20 bushels) \$4.00.

PULVERIZED LIMESTONE—100 lbs. 65c; ton \$10.00.

HYDRATED LIME—10 lbs. 20c; 50 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$1.00; ton \$17.00.

Wood's Phosphate and Potash Fertilizer

Analysis: 0 Nitrogen, 14% Phosphorus, 6% Potash

Recommended for all cover and legume crops. Use 400 lbs. to 500 lbs. per acre. 100-lb. bag \$1.50; 200-lb. bag \$2.75; ton \$26.50.

Wood's "Standard" Lawn Fertilizer

Analysis: 6% Nitrogen, 8% Phosphorus, 2% Potash

A special high grade fertilizer for lawns and sport grounds. 25-lb. bag 85c; 100 lbs. \$3.00; ton \$58.00.

Wood's Tree Fertilizer

Analysis: 10% Nitrogen, 2% Phosphorus, 6% Potash

Special prepared to vitalize and improve trees and shrubs. Produces vigorous leafy growth. 25-lb. bag 85c; 100 lbs. \$3.00; ton \$58.00.

Nitrate of Soda

Packed only in 100-lb. bags. Apply 100 lbs. to the acre. \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; ton \$46.00.

Sulphate of Ammonia

Ammonia 25%, guaranteed. Quickly available; not easily leached from the soil; fine and dry, easily spread by hand or machine. Ideal for top dressing grain, meadows and lawns. Apply 100 lbs. to 150 lbs. per acre. 200-lb. bag \$5.60; ton \$55.00.

Wood's High-Grade Sheep & Cow Manure

The supreme natural fertilizers finely pulverized. Unequaled for lawns, gardens and shrubbery. Fine for mulching or as a liquid manure. Use 10 lbs. to 100 square feet for mixing in soil and half that quantity for top dressing. 25 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$2.20; ton \$42.00. When ordering specify which wanted.

Vigoro — A Swift Product

The complete and odorless plant food. Develops thick lawn turf, large, colorful flowers, early delicious vegetables. Directions with every bag. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.10. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Agrico — For Lawns

Agrico for lawns is specially formulated to produce a thick, rich growth of velvety, dark-green lawn grass with just the right balance of all the plant foods needed for this one very specific purpose. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 25 lbs. \$2.15. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Hyper-Humus (Vegetative)

An odorless cultivated American peat humus. A wonderful soil conditioner. Good for renovating old lawns, also for trees and shrubbery. Splendid for gardens and greenhouses, etc. Descriptive leaflet on application. 50 lbs. 85c; 100 lbs. \$1.50; 500 lbs. \$7.00; 1,000 lbs. \$13.00; ton \$25.00. Ask for special carload prices.

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE FEEDS

POULTRY — PIGEON — DAIRY — DOG

SPECIAL

All Prices Subject to Change

Two feeds put in print goods—good for making dresses, aprons, tablecloths, and many other articles.

H. B. LAYING MASH PAMUNKY SCRATCH

Our Own Make—Fresh Daily Write for Ton Prices

Hollybrook Starting Mash (Buttermilk and Cod Liver Oil with Vitamin A and D)—A splendid chick mash after a tried and proven formula. Will certainly give results. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.55. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 90c; 50 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$3.30.

Hollybrook Growing Mash (With Buttermilk and Cod Liver Oil)—A high-grade growing mash that "makes 'em grow." It is a tried formula. All poultry raisers should feed it. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.55. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 85c; 50 lbs. \$1.65; 100 lbs. \$3.20.

Hollybrook Broiler or Battery Ration (With Cod Liver Oil and Buttermilk)—Specially prepared for growing broilers. The only feed necessary for broilers from hatching to maturity. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.55. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 85c; 50 lbs. \$1.65; 100 lbs. \$3.20.

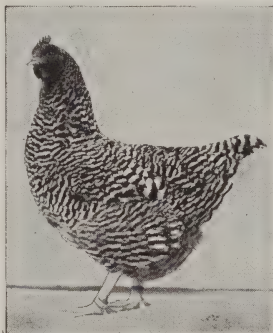
Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture Used by the most successful pigeon breeders. It contains Canada field peas, hemp, and other necessary grains for pigeon feeding.

WITH CORN—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.60. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 95c; 50 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$3.30.

WITHOUT CORN—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.60. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 45c; 25 lbs. 95c; 50 lbs. \$1.85; 100 lbs. \$3.45.

Pamunkey Pigeon Mixture **WITH CORN**—A splendid mixture for economical feeding. Contains Canada field peas and other desirable grains and seeds. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.50. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 85c; 50 lbs. \$1.55; 100 lbs. \$3.00.

Hollybrook Laying Mash (With Buttermilk)—A combination of the choicest and best ingredients going into a mash food. Feed it and get results. Contains organic mineral supplement. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.45. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 80c; 50 lbs. \$1.45; 100 lbs. \$2.75.



Plymouth or Barred Rocks

Hollybrook Chick Grains Fully nourishes and sustains young chicks until six or eight weeks old. A high-grade chick food containing all the best ingredients to keep chicks in a healthy, thriving condition. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.35. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 70c; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.45.

Hollybrook Scratch Food For those who want the best scratch for their best fowls, prize winners and such, we offer Hollybrook Scratch Food. Composed of the most desirable grains used in any scratch, including sunflower and corn. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.30. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$2.30.

Pamunkey Scratch Food A scratch food for general purpose feeding. Made of choice, clean grains and seeds correctly proportioned to give best results. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.30. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$2.10.

Wood's "Home-Scratch Food" (Corn and Wheat)—A wholesome two-grain mixture. \$2.30 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Developing Food Prepared for young chicks after they are ready to be weaned from chick food. Readily eatable by growing chicks of six to eight weeks old. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.30. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 30c; 25 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$2.35.

Pamunkey Chick Grains A splendid mixture for general purposes. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.30. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 30c; 25 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.45.

Pamunkey Laying Mash (With Buttermilk)—Prepared for economical feeding and egg production. The best general purpose mash on the market. A money-maker for poultry raisers. Contains organic mineral supplement. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.90. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$2.65.

MISCELLANEOUS FEEDS

CRACKED CORN—Yellow: 50 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$2.10. White: 50 lbs. \$1.05; 100 lbs. \$2.00.

CORN—Yellow or White—\$1.00 per bus.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL—Three sizes, coarse, medium, fine. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 45c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 10c; 50 lbs. 45c; 100 lbs. 80c.

POULTRY CHARCOAL—For Mash Mixtures—Three grades, fine, medium and coarse. By mail postpaid, trial package 35c. Not postpaid, trial package 20c; 50-lb. paper-lined sack \$1.05.

POULTRY GRIT—Small, medium or large. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 15c; 50 lbs. 45c; 100 lbs. 80c.

DRIED BUTTERMILK—50 lbs. \$4.60; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

POWDERED SULPHUR—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.10. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$5.25.

ALFALFA MEAL (FINE)—Dehydrated. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 30c; 50 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$2.40.

PEANUT MEAL—50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.25.

FEEDING RYE MEAL, 60% protein, coarse, medium and fine—For cattle, chickens and hogs. 50 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$2.25.

FISH MEAL, 58% protein—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 95c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

DAIRY AND DOG FEEDS

Made fresh daily by tested formulas with highest quality clean ingredients.

WOOD'S 20% DAIRY FEED—Large dairymen report it a fourth more feeding value than other 20% feeds. Has 1,520 pounds digestible nutrients per ton. Per 100 lbs. \$2.20; 5-bag lots \$2.15 per 100 lbs.; per ton, \$42.00.

WOOD'S 24% DAIRY FEED—Contains high quality, easily digested proteins, balanced for maximum milk production and health. Per 100 lbs. \$2.30; 50-bag lots \$2.25 per 100 lbs.; ton \$44.00.

PRATT'S DOG FOOD—A complete food; no other food need be fed to completely nourish the dog.

Meal—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.05. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 100 lbs. \$5.85.

Cubes—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.10. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$6.25.

HUNT CLUB DOG FOOD—Chief ingredients beef and liver plus seventeen other ingredients. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.10. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$6.75.

PAIRD DOG FOOD (A Swift & Co. Product)—Fed out of cans. 1-lb. 10c; 1 doz. cans \$1.10; 48 cans \$4.00.

WOOD'S PREMIER MEAT SCRAPS—55% protein. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 90c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 55c; 50 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

SUNFLOWER FOR FEEDING—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.05. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 80c; 50 lbs. \$3.30; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

POULTRY WHEAT—\$2.15 per 100 lbs.

BRAN AND SHIPSTUFF—Each \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

CANADA FIELD PEAS—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.25. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 90c; 50 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$6.75.

LARGE YELLOW MILET FOR FEEDING—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. 80c. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. 45c; 50 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$3.25.

KAFFIR AND MILO MAIZE (for feeding)—\$2.30 per 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL, POULTRY BARLEY, SHIPSTUFF AND COTTON SEED MEAL—Write for prices.

WOOD'S SPECIAL QUAIL MASH with Buttermilk. 25 lbs. \$1.10; 50 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

POULTRY LITTER—Domestic. \$4.00 per bale.

EPSOM SALTS—Postpaid, 10 lbs. 95c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$4.50.

HEAVY OATS FOR SPROUTING—80c per bushel (32 lbs.).

BOCALPHOS (Mineral Supplement for Mash)—50 lbs. \$1.35; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

POULTRY REMEDIES



PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR

is guaranteed to start more eggs coming by the fifteenth day or your money will be refunded. It builds up vitality, better digestion, supplies rich food minerals and rare vegetable tonics and sharpens the appetite. **HELPS HENS LAY!** By mail postpaid, 18-oz. pkge. 35c; 2½-lb. pkge. 65c. Not prepaid, 18-oz. pkge. 25c; 2½-lb. pkge. 50c; 12½-lb. pkge. \$1.75; 25-lb. pail \$3.25; 100-lb. bag \$10.65 each.

PRATT'S SPLIT-ACTION N-K WORM CAPSULES

Worms poison layers. Don't go broke feeding worms. Each worm treatment in "Split-Action" capsules is given separately and hours apart. More effective. Easier on birds. By mail postpaid, adult size, 50-tablet pkge. 85c; 100-tablet pkge. \$1.50; 500-tablet pkge. \$5.50; 1,000-tablet pkge. \$10.00. Chick size, 50-tablet pkge. 55c; 100-tablet pkge. \$1.00; 500-tablet pkge. \$3.75; 1,000-tablet pkge. \$6.50.



PRATT'S C-KA-GENE

New discovery . . . Pratt's C-Ka-Gene . . . stops heavy losses from Bloody Coccidiosis by new IMMUNITY method. It is a flock treatment given in the feed. Highly effective. By mail postpaid, 1¼-lb. pkge. 90c; 3¼-lb. pkge. \$1.45; 8¼-lb. pkge. \$3.10. Not prepaid, 1¼-lb. pkge. 75c; 3¼-lb. pkge. \$1.25; 8¼-lb. pkge. \$2.75; 35-lb. drum \$9.50.

PRATT'S ROOST PAINT

Lice upsets layers . . . stops production! To kill lice just apply Pratt's Roost Paint to the roosts. No handling of birds. By mail postpaid, ½-pt. can \$1.15; 1-pt. can \$1.90; 1-qt. can \$2.65; 1-gal. can \$7.80. Not prepaid, ½-pt. can \$1.00; 1 pt. \$1.75; 1 qt. \$2.50; 1 gal. \$7.50.

Pratt's Disinfectant

Standard coal tar disinfectant, such as recommended by all authorities. Kills germs before they can kill your profits. By mail postpaid, 1-pt. can 55c; 1-qt. can 75c; 1-gal. \$1.85 each. Not prepaid, 1-pt. can 40c; 1-qt. can 60c; 1-gal. can \$1.85.

Pratt's R-P Tablets

For use in drinking water of adult birds. By mail postpaid, small size (approximately 75 tablets); 30c; large size (approximately 175 tablets) 60c.

Pratt's Poultry Worm Powder

A flock treatment for large, round pin worms. Can be used as single dose or seven-day treatment. By mail postpaid, 4-oz. pkge. 75c; 20-oz. pkge. \$2.50.

Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer

For use in dusting poultry, in nest boxes and dust boxes. Also for horses, cows, dogs and cats. By mail postpaid, 14-oz. pkge. 40c; 2-lb. pkge. 70c. Not prepaid, 14-oz. pkge. 30c; 2-lb. pkge. 60c each.

Pratt's Cow Tonic

An appetizer, tonic and mineral supplement for dairy cows and calves. By mail postpaid, 1½-lb. pkge. 70c; 3½-lb. pkge. \$2.35. Not prepaid, 1½-lb. pkge. 60c; 3½-lb. pkge. \$1.20 each.



HTH-15 — A chlorine sterilizer and disinfectant used for killing bacteria on milk utensils and dusting for colds and bronchitis in poultry. Safe and easy to use. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. can 60c; 3-lb. can \$1.15. Not prepaid, 1-lb. can 50c; 3-lb. can \$1.00 each.

Walko Tablets Especially valuable for diarrhoea and loose bowel trouble among incubator chicks. They correct digestive disturbances and should be given in all drinking water from the time the chicks are out of the shell. Also recommended for swellings of roup in the head and simple catarrh among older birds. Price postpaid, small size 50c; large size \$1.00.



Black Leaf Worm Powder — A splendid flock treatment for round worms. No setback in egg production. Just feed in the mash ¼ lb. of "Black Leaf" Worm Powder to a gallon of mash to 100 birds. Full directions for feeding on each package. Price postpaid, ¼-lb. pkge. 80c; 1½-lb. pkge. \$3.00; 3-lb. pkge. \$5.75 each. Not prepaid, ¼-lb. pkge. 75c; 1½-lb. pkge. \$2.90; 3-lb. pkge. \$5.60 each.

"Black Leaf" Worm Pellets — Pellets soften in crop and mix with feed, but nicotine is not released until it reaches the intestine, where it kills the round worm. Full directions on each package. Price postpaid, 100-pellet pkge. 85c; 500-pellet pkge. \$3.50; 1,000-pellet pkge. \$6.50 each.

"Black Leaf 40" — A new control for poultry lice and mites. Painted on the top-side of the roosts will control body-lice. 1-oz. bottle (treats 12 to 15 running feet of roost) 35c; 5-oz. (treats 65 to 100 feet of roost) \$1.00; 1-lb. bottle (treats 195 to 240 feet) \$2.25; 2-lb. tin (treats 385 to 480 feet) \$3.25; 5-lb. tin (treats 1,000 to 1,200 feet) \$5.85; 10-lb. tin (treats 1,900 to 2,400 feet) \$10.60.

Natural Cod Liver Oil For Poultry and Animal Feeding — Furnishes vitamins A and D necessary for high egg production; good egg quality. — Particularly strong shells, high hatchability, and strong chicks. Contains less than 14% free fatty acid. Full directions for feeding on each can. Price postpaid, 1-qt. can \$1.05 each; 2-qt. can \$2.00. Not prepaid, 1-qt. can 90c; 2-qt. can \$1.75; 1-gal. can \$3.25; 5-gal. can \$15.25.

Toxite A new chemical compound developed especially to help prevent and control diseases and parasites of poultry. It is both economical and easy to use; all you have to do is spray this powerful germ-killing agent according to directions printed on every can. This new method of controlling diseases and parasites on the farm and in the poultry house is recommended by successful poultry raisers. Price postpaid, 1-qt. can 65c. Not prepaid, 1-qt. can 50c; 1-gallon can \$1.50 each.



Chick Boxes and Egg Crates

Blue Ribbon Master-Breeder Chick Boxes — A safe and convenient carrier for shipping baby chicks by parcel post or express.



Cover and sides are perforated, but the holes are only semi-cut, this enables you to remove only as many holes as are required at the time of shipment. Packed one dozen to the bundle, shipped knocked down, staples for setting up enclosed in each bundle.

Standard Sizes

100-chick size, 18x22x5½ . . . \$2.85

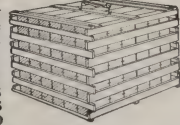
Not Postpaid Prepaid Per Doz. Per Doz.

100-chick size, 18x22x5½ . . . \$2.25

Stapling tools for assembling, 35c each postpaid.

Humpty Dumpty Folding Egg Crates

— A safe and convenient folding, shipping egg crate. Made of hard wood with rod through corners, cardboard fillers and cup-shaped cushion flats.



	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
	Each	Each Doz.
6-dozen egg size	60c	50c
12-dozen egg size	70c	55c
15-dozen egg size	80c	60c
Extra cardboard fillers, per set, consisting of 12 fillers and 12 cup-shaped cushion flats, 50c per set, postpaid.		

POULTRY FOUNTAINS and FEEDERS

Metal Reel Feeder

—Equipped with a Z-shaped metal reel which revolves freely, prevents roosting

and keeps the chickens out of the trough. Has a galvanized one-piece pan, square bottom with tapered sides. Can be used for either feed or water. Made in three sizes. By mail postpaid,



No. F-0, 12 inches long, 30c; No. F-1, 18 inches long, 40c; No. F-2, 28 inches long, 50c. Not prepaid, No. F-0, 20c; \$1.75 per doz.; No. F-1, 25c each; \$2.25 per doz.; No. F-2 30c each; \$2.75 per doz.

Economy Champion Fountain or Feeder

—Especially designed for baby chicks.



The wire grid guard prevents roosting on the feeder, which avoids food contamination and prevents waste. Grid wires are correctly spaced, easily attached or removed for cleaning. Made in three sizes. By mail postpaid, No. S-0, 12 inches long, 40c each; No. S-1, 18 inches long, 50c each; No. S-2, 24 inches long, 60c each. Not prepaid, No. S-0, 25c each; \$2.25 per doz.; No. S-1, 30c each; \$2.75 per doz.; No. S-2, 35c each; \$3.25 per doz.

Star Jar Fountain or Feeder

—Will fill pint, quart or ½-gallon Mason jar. Manufactured of one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered; leaking impossible; convenient, cheap and sanitary. Provides greater drinking surface than the round fountain. Little chicks cannot get drowned. Can be used for feed as well as water. By mail postpaid, 25c each; \$1.50 per doz. Not prepaid, 15c each; \$1.25 per doz.



Round Baby Chick Feeders

A great feed saver, as the chicks cannot upset it or get into it to contaminate the feed. The top fits snugly, yet it can be easily taken apart for cleaning and filling. Made of best quality galvanized iron. Can also be used for water. Made in two popular sizes.



No. 11—Diameter 6 inches with 8 holes. By mail postpaid, 25c each. Not prepaid, 15c each; \$1.25 per doz.

No. 12—Diameter 8 ¼ inches, with 12 holes. By mail postpaid, 35c each. Not prepaid, 25c each; \$2.25 per doz.

Snap-On Chick Fountain

—A sanitary 2-piece fountain, ideal for small broods. In the house around the canopy or on the floor inside the battery brooder. Scalloped pan prevents crowding. Pan snaps on and off easily. Also an ideal fountain for pigeons. Two sizes. By mail postpaid, No. W-1s, 2-qt. size, 50c each; 4-qt. size, 60c each. Not prepaid, No. W-1s, 35c each; No. W-2s, 45c.



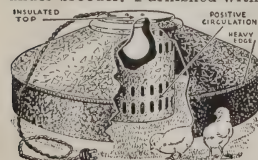
Float Valve

—Fresh water all the time. A perfect automatic valve and float for regulating the flow of water into a drinking pan. Made of brass with a spur-brass float. Positive in action. Float and arm may be raised up while pan is being removed for cleaning. Valve threaded for ¼-inch pipe and can be attached to any water pipe, bowl or tank. Will operate on pressure up to 50 pounds. Capacity, 2 ½ quarts per minute. May be used with any crock, pan or dish. Price postpaid, \$1.25 each.

B-13 BEST OF ALL ELECTRIC BROODER

Thoroughly insulated and equipped with two independent heating circuits of 500 watts each, wired for 110 volts, for cold house brooding. After the adjustment of the thermostat to the desired temperature the heat is turned on and off automatically.

To conserve heat when chicks are small, close metal side of brooder. Size, 50 in. x 50 in. from flat to flat. As chicks get larger, open sides to area 60 in. x 60 in. Legs carry the adjustments for height. The adjustable ventilator in the top keeps the air fresh and eliminates dampness under brooder. Furnished with quick-break switch (non radio-interfering); 10 feet rubber covered cord; thermometer and sockets for pilot light and permanent attraction light. Model B-13, size 60 x 60; capacity, 500 chicks. Price \$21.75.



Baby Grand Electric Hover

All-Purpose Float Fountain

—This new type fountain is

as easy to clean and handle as a regular water bucket. The double-acting brass float valve maintains the correct water level in the drinking pan at all times. It closes when the fountain is lifted and remains closed until the fountain is again placed on the drinking pan. The removable drinking pan is a real sanitary feature. An ideal fountain for either baby chicks or grown fowls. Made of heavy galvanized iron in one size only, 10-qt capacity. By mail postpaid, \$1.90 each. Not prepaid, \$1.65 each.



No. W-13

Life-Saver Chick Fountain

—Note the special design of pan with usual depth in center, but only shallow water available for the chicks.

The all-round pan provides maximum drinking space in this bottom-fill fountain. The special recess in center of pan tends to seal edge of tank when inverting after filling and prevents splashing of water. Made in two sizes. By mail postpaid, No. W-2, 4-qt. size, 70c each; No. W-3, 10-qt. size, \$1.10 each. Not prepaid, No. W-2, 55c each; No. W-3, 90c each.



Nos. W-2 & W-3

Simplicity Feeder or Waterer

—A practical and efficient type of feeder or waterer.

The pan is made of heavy galvanized iron, and the galvanized wire guard is easily detached for cleaning. The stand is detachable. A real feed saver and increases the life of the feeder by eliminating dampness under the pan. Simplicity feeders can be supplied with or without the stand. By mail postpaid, without stand, \$1.35 each; with stand, \$1.75 each. Not prepaid, without stand, \$1.10 each; with stand, \$1.40 each.



No. W-5

Double Wall Top-Fill Fountain

—Easy to clean and fill.

Water feeds automatically to the proper level in the drinking pan, which extends all around and allows many fowls to drink at a time without crowding. Equipped with automatic brass valve, which prevents spilling and holds water in fountain until pan can be pushed on, which releases the valve. Made with two air-lock cans. Outer can slips off easily, allowing inner can to be filled from the top, made in two sizes. By mail postpaid, No. W-22, 2-gal. capacity, \$1.65 each; No. W-23, 3-gal. capacity, \$2.05 each; No. W-25, 5-gal. capacity, \$2.85 each. Not prepaid, No. W-22, \$1.40 each; No. W-23, \$1.80 each; No. W-25, \$2.50 each.



Nos. 22, 23 & 25

Grit and Shell Box

—Manufactured from the best galvanized iron, and contains three compartments for food, shells or grit.

It can be hung up against the wall at any height desired, and is a thoroughly first-class article, practically indestructible, and will last a lifetime. It is the best self-feeding "food box" on the market. By the use of these self-feeding boxes practically every particle of grit, oyster shells, bone meal, grain and other materials supplied will be properly used preventing all waste, and thus increasing the profits. By mail postpaid, \$1.05 each. Not prepaid, 85c each.



Grit and Shell Box
Three Spaces

Automatic — Safe — Clean
Odorless — Economical



"Best of All" Electric Brooder

BABY GRAND ELECTRIC HOVER

The Baby Grand Hover is economical to operate; for general use, a 75-watt bulb is sufficient, but a 100-watt bulb will give sufficient heat when the outside air is freezing. Perforated circular heating drum protects heating elements and forces the heat to the top of canopy, which deflects it down on to the backs of the chicks. Complete with curtain, 6 feet of cord and plug. No bulb furnished. Model C-1, diameter 22 inches; capacity 75-100 chicks. By mail postpaid, \$2.50 each.

POULTRY HELPS AND APPLIANCES

Spiral Celluloid Leg Bands



Made in five colors: White, Red, Black, Yellow and Blue. Five sizes (order by number). No. 4, baby chick size; No. 5, for pigeons and small fowls; No. 8, for Leghorn hens; No. 9, for large Leghorn hens; No. 10, Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red size; No. 12, for turkeys and Asiatics. No less than one dozen sent of any size or color. **By mail postpaid, dozen 10c; 25 for 20c; 50 for 35c; 100 for 60c.**

Bandetts

Colored celluloid leg bands, spring clip pattern, with big visible numbers. They are easily applied single handed. Made in four colors: blue, red, yellow, and green. Two sizes—No. 9, for Leghorns; No. 11, for Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Reds. **Bandetts sold only in unbroken sets of 25 in one color. By mail postpaid, 25 for 60c; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.75.**



Champion Leg Bands

This band is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl, and numbered. It is made of aluminum, large size for Asiatic class and turkeys; small size for Plymouth Rocks and smaller breeds. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 25 for 20c; 50 for 30c; 100 for 50c.**



Perfect Poultry Punch

Simple in construction. Makes a good, clear, clean cut, and does not mutilate the web. **By mail postpaid, 70c each. Not postpaid, 65c each.**



China Nest Eggs

Made of white opal glass, uniform in size and will not break easily. Keep one in every nest, they will induce the hen to lay where she should—in the nests provided for her. Made in two sizes.

For Poultry—By mail postpaid, 6 for 20c; 35c per dozen. Not prepaid, 6 for 15c; dozen 25c.

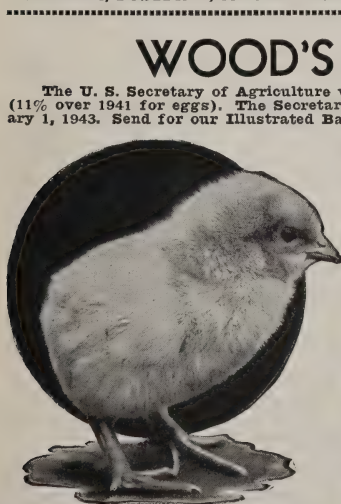
For Quail—By mail postpaid, dozen 45c; \$3.00 per 100. Not prepaid, 35c per dozen; \$2.75 per 100.

Lime Nest Eggs

They look like real hen's eggs. Made from pure sterilized sulphate of lime, a product well known among poultry raisers for its value in keeping nests in a clean healthful condition. **By mail, postpaid, 6 for 25c; 40c per dozen. Not postpaid, 6 for 20c; dozen 30c.**

The X-Ray Egg Tester

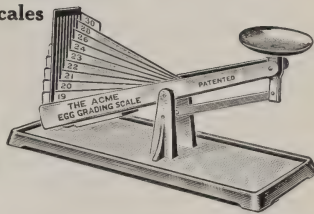
Designed for use on ordinary lamp and fits over any style of burner. These testers are thoroughly practical, and where small numbers of eggs are to be tested will answer the purpose well. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 35c each. NOT POSTPAID, 25c.**



We can also supply State Certified Chicks of the above breeds at \$13.00 per 100.

Acme Egg Grading Scales

Made entirely of aluminum. Every part is accurately made and carefully tested and will meet the requirements of any state bureau of weights and measures. Simple in operation and will grade all eggs from 12 to 30 ounces per doz. **Price, postpaid, \$2.75 each. Not prepaid, \$2.50 each.**



Philadelphia Caponizing Set

One of the chief advantages of caponizing is that it makes the fowl grow faster, the meat sweeter. The operation is very simple, and instructions are furnished with each set; it can be performed in less than ten minutes. **\$3.00 each, postpaid.**

Thermometers

The Taylor line of thermometers are specially constructed and are noted for their accuracy; every one is thoroughly tested before shipped. **Taylor Incubator Thermometer, 80c each, postpaid. Taylor Brooder Thermometer, 55c each, postpaid.**

Incubator Hygrometers

Millions of chicks die in the shell every year for the want of proper moisture conditions. Hygrometers do not regulate the moisture, but is an indicator showing exactly what conditions are, so that if not correct they may be made so. **By mail postpaid, \$2.00 each.**

Gape Worm Extractor

When gape worms lodge in the wind-pipe they must be extracted, if the chicken is to recover. **30c each, postpaid.**

"Best of All" Wafer Thermostadt

Made of special tempered brass, sensitive, accurate and dependable. The double unit style is specially recommended, as it has a solid support between making each unit independent of the other, so if one wafer should become injured the other would continue to function. **By mail postpaid, 3-inch wafer 35c each; 4-inch wafer 50c each. Not postpaid, 3-inch wafer 30c each; 4-inch wafer 45c each.**



WOOD'S BLOOD-TESTED BABY CHICKS

The U. S. Secretary of Agriculture wants a large increase in vitamin and mineral-rich livestock products, like eggs and poultry (11% over 1941 for eggs). The Secretary announces that the Department will support prices for milk, eggs, and poultry, until January 1, 1943. Send for our Illustrated Baby Chick Catalog—mailed free.

Barred Rocks

Splendidly bred, to improve egg laying ability. Big and husky. Profitable for meat. Out of stocks from "Holderman," "Parks" and "Bishops" and other popular strains.

White Plymouth Rocks

Equal layers to Barred Rocks. They have heavy, meaty frames and are very easy to dress and much more attractive.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds

Marked for healthy vigor and stamina to resist cold. Liked for their fine egg producing qualities during the winter, and also for their delicious flavored meat.

White Wyandottes

Our Wyandotte chicks are noted for vigor and wonderful egg laying ability. Splendid broilers. Very popular with housewives. Easy to prepare for the table.

Heavy Assorted

Not a mixed breed but pure-bred chicks of unsold breeds.

Buff Orpingtons

This breed is very easy to raise. It puts on meat quite fast, an excellent sort for broiler use. They also lay very good and extra size eggs.

S. C. White Leghorns

These are the "English Type." Rich in blood, from the Crested and Hanson strain. The favorite egg producing breed. Their large white eggs are always in demand.

New Hampshires

Feather very quickly and grow fast, often far ahead of other broiler sorts. An excellent table fowl. Try this year.

New England Cross

Known for quick growth and vitality. A healthy cross between a New Hampshire female and Barred Rock male.

100% Live Delivery, January-February shipment. Cash with Order. Hatch Days: Tuesdays and Fridays.

	Postpaid Prices: 25	50	100
Barred Rocks	.....\$3.75	\$6.50	\$12.00
White Rocks	.....3.75	6.50	12.00
S. C. W. L. Reds	.....3.75	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	.....3.75	6.50	12.00
White Leghorns	.....3.75	6.50	12.00
Buff Orpingtons	.....3.75	6.50	12.00
New Hampshires	.....3.90	6.75	12.50
New England Cross	.....4.00	7.00	12.75
Heavy Assorted	.....3.65	6.25	11.50

INSECTICIDES, SPRAYERS AND TOOLS

Ask for
Our Spray
Chart.

No article on this page can be mailed except those quoted "postpaid"

Arsenate of Lead —For All Leaf-eating Insects. Sticks to the leaf. Use 1 to 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water (one level tablespoonful to gallon) for general spraying. **By mail postpaid, 40c per lb.; 4-lb. pkg. \$1.00.** Not postpaid, 30c per lb.; 4-lb. pkg. 75c.

Calcium Arsenate (Arsenate of Lime). For leaf-eating insects. May be applied dry, mixing 1 part calcium arsenate to 7 parts hydrated (air-slaked) lime or land plaster; or in water 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water. **By mail postpaid, ½ lb. 20c; 35c per lb.; 4-lb. pkg. 75c each.** **By mail postpaid, ½ lb. 15c; 25c per lb.; 4-lb. pkg. 50c.**

75 Rotenone Dust —Garden Guard; kills insects on vegetation, but leaves no poisonous residue. Controls bean beetle, cabbage worm, asparagus, cucumber and flea beetles, potato bug, tomato worm, rose slug, leaf hopper, thrips, red spider, plant lice and other garden pests. Apply 15 to 20 pounds per acre. May be applied either as a dust or spray. **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 4-lb. pkg. \$1.00.** Not postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 4-lb. pkg. 65c; 25-lb. pkg. \$3.00.

Rotenone-Sulphur Dust —A combination insecticide and fungicide. Recommended for bean beetle, cabbage worm, harlequin bug, red spider, thrips, aphids, bollworm, squash borer, mildew worm and other leaf-eating insects. Also for powdery mildew, rust, anthracnose, black spot and brown canker. May be applied either as a dust or spray. **By mail postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. \$1.15.** Not postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. 80c; 50-lb. pkg. \$6.75.

Magnesium Arsenate —For Bean Beetle and other Leaf-eating Insects—Burns the leaf less than other recommended insecticides. For spraying, use 1 pound to 50 gallons of water; for dusting use 1 pound to 5 pounds air-slaked lime or fine road dust. **By mail postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 80c.** Not postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 60c.

Paris Green —For Leaf-eating Insects. Mix one pound to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster and water. **By mail postpaid, ¼ lb. 20c; 1-lb. 55c; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.25.** Not postpaid, ¼ lb. 15c; 1-lb. 45c; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.00.

LONDON PURPLE—¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c, postpaid.

D-X Pyrethrum Spray —A pyrethrum and rotenone contact spray for aphids, Japanese beetles, Mexican bean beetles, tent caterpillars, canker worms, thrips, soil web worms, chewing and sucking insects; kills and repels cabbage worms, leaf hopper and similar insects. D-X will not stain or injure the tenderest foliage. Combines with lime sulphur, Bordeaux, arsenate of lead and standard insecticides. Dilutes 1 to 800 for aphids—stronger for more resistant insects. **Postpaid, 1½ oz. bottle 35c; ½ pint can \$1.25; 1 pint can \$2.25; 1 quart can \$3.50; 1 gallon can \$9.50.**

Bordeaux Mixture —For blights, scab, mildew, etc.—Prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot and other fungus diseases of plants and fruits and improves the quality and increases the yield. Apply on all vine crops, grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, potatoes and fruit trees, etc. Three sprayings on peanuts at the Holland, Va., experiment station increased the yield 50%. 8 pounds to 50 gallons water makes a 4-4-50 mixture (3 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon). **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 4-lb. pkg. 95c.** Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 4-lb. pkg. 75c.

Pyrethrum Dust —Not poisonous. May be used as a dust 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre, or as a spray 1 lb. to 10 gallons of water. Will not burn the foliage, leaves no poisonous residue, and can be safely used on vegetables and fruits without endangering health. **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 90c; 10 lbs. \$5.35.** Not postpaid, 1 lb. 80c; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

EVER GREEN Garden SPRAY —For Chewing and Sucking Insects and Ants—For bean beetle, cabbage worms, cucumber and squash beetles, potato bug, cutworms, green fly, white fly, mealy bug, mites, plant lice, leaf hopper, rose bugs and chafers. Asters beetle and currant worm. Not poisonous. For general spraying (1 part to 800) an ounce makes 6 gallons; ½ pint makes 16 gallons. **By mail postpaid, 1 oz. bottle 35c; 6 ozs. \$1.00; 16 ozs. (1 pint) \$2.15.** Not postpaid, gallon \$12.20.

Lime-Sulphur —For San Jose Scale.—The most generally used and very effective remedy for San Jose Scale. **DRY LIME-SULPHUR**—Exactly like lime-sulphur solution except that the water has been taken out. For fall and spring spraying, use 12 to 15 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Summer spraying, use 2½ to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons water. **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 12½ lbs. \$2.10.** Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 12½ lbs. \$1.70; 25 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$12.50.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION—Our solution retains its strength indefinitely and does not crystallize. It kept from air and freezing. For fall and spring spraying, use 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water. For summer spraying, 1½ gallons to 50 gallons water. **Ot. 40c; gal. 75c; 5 gals. \$2.75; 10 gals. \$4.25; 50-gal. barrel \$10.00.** (No charge for containers.) Cannot be mailed.

Nicotine Pyrox —A complete garden spray in a single form, combining an insecticide, fungicide and aphicide, the latter to combat plant lice. No other spray is needed when Nicotine Pyrox is used. **By mail postpaid, 17-oz. pkg. 75c; 5-lb. jar \$2.35.** Not postpaid, 17-oz. pkg. 60c; 5-lb. jar \$2.00.

Scalecide —For San Jose Scale.—A high-grade miscible oil spray, that is, one that mixes perfectly with cold water; it is especially recommended for spraying trees, shrubs, etc., while in the dormant state. Kills aphids and red mites and destroys the eggs and larvae wintering in inaccessible places on the bark of trees. It spreads rapidly into cracks and crevices and covers rough bark thoroughly. Mix one part scalecide with fifteen parts water. **Quart 75c; gallon \$1.75; 5 gallons \$6.35; 15 gallons \$14.95.**

Sulfocide —A highly concentrated liquid sulphur fungicide for summer spraying; use it instead of lime-sulphur for summer spraying. A quart makes 50 gallons. **By mail postpaid, 2.70c; qt. \$1.15; gal. \$2.85.** Not postpaid, 2.60c; qt. \$1.00; gal. \$2.50.

Fish Oil Soap (Sometimes called **Whale Oil Soap**)—Destroys mealy bug and almost all lice on plants. Effective against scale and soft-bodied sucking insects. **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.** Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50.

"Black Leaf 40" **Kills Aphids** 40% NICOTINE —For Sucking Insects and Potatoes. Kills plant lice on roses, shrubbery, fruits and vegetables. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate. Dilute 1

to 2 teaspoonfuls to a gallon of water as directed. **By mail postpaid, 1-oz. bottle 40c; 5-oz. pkg. \$1.10; 1 lb. \$2.40; 2 lbs. \$3.40; 5 lbs. \$5.40; 10 lbs. \$11.00.** Not postpaid, 1 oz. 35c; 5 oz. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$3.25; 5 lbs. \$5.85; 10 lbs. \$10.60.

BLACK LEAF 40 FOR POULTRY LICE—See page 69.

RED ARROW GARDEN SPRAY **NON-POISONOUS** **PYRETHRUM-ROTENONE** —For Chewing and Sucking Insects—A pyrethrum spray that is highly recommended for killing insects on vegetables and flower plants and fruit trees. An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray (a teaspoonful to a gallon of water); ½ pint makes 50 gallons. **By mail postpaid, 1 oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; pint \$2.85; quart, \$5.40.** Not postpaid, gallon \$16.00.

Japanese Beetle Spray —Controls and repels the beetle. 1 pound makes 20 gallons of spray. **By mail postpaid, 75c.** Not postpaid, 60c per lb.

Garden Volck —For sucking insects. Controls plant lice, red spider, thrips, mealy bug, squash bug, mildew, rust, scale insects, etc. Contains oil, nicotine and soap. **By mail postpaid, 3½-oz. pkg. 40c; pt. \$1.15; qt. \$1.75; gal. \$4.40.** Not postpaid, 3½-oz. pkg. 35c; pt. \$1.00; qt. \$1.50; gal. \$4.50.

Nursery Volck —For scale insects, mealy bugs, white flies, red spiders, rust, mites and similar insects. May be used on tender plants in leaf with perfect safety; a suitable spray for all plants, flowers, vegetables, berries and shrubs. **By mail postpaid, ½ pint 45c; quart \$1.00.** Not postpaid, ½ pint 35c; quart 75c; gallon \$2.25; 5 gallons \$9.00.

Snarol —For cutworms, sowbugs, grasshoppers, slugs, snails, earwigs, etc. A ready prepared emulsion that eradicates under vegetation; the pests eat it and are quickly destroyed. **By mail postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 35c; 2½-lb. pkg. 65c; 6-lb. pkg. \$1.25.** Not postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 25c; 2½-lb. pkg. 50c; 6-lb. pkg. \$1.00.

Triogen —Destroys leaf-eating insects like rose slugs, caterpillars, webworm, red spider, plant lice, aster beetles, etc.; controls mildew, black spot, canker and rust on roses and other plants; yellows, and fungus diseases on all growing plants. **By mail postpaid** Not postpaid

A—Small kit; makes 16 quarts.	\$1.65	\$1.50
B—Medium kit; makes 64 quarts.	4.25	4.00
C—Large kit; makes 32 gallons.	6.40	6.00
D—Estate size; makes 128 gallons.	20.00	

Cut Worm Bait —For cut worms, sow bugs, grasshoppers, postpaid, 1½-lb. pkg. 50c; 4-lb. pkg. \$1.10. Not postpaid, 1½-lb. pkg. 40c; 4-lb. pkg. 85c.

Spray Spreader —It spreads the spray to make it more effective; makes it stick to the leaf, and is especially effective in preventing leaf injury from lead arsenate and lime-sulphur. Use 2 lbs. to 100 gallons of spray. **By mail postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 65c.** Not postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 50c.

Lethane 440 —Controls hard-to-kill sucking insects, mealy bugs, scale, red spider, mites, midges, thrips, white fly, etc. Quick acting; does not deteriorate; economical. **By mail postpaid, gal. \$6.35.** Not postpaid, gal. \$6.00; 5 gal. \$5.50 per gal.

Mologen —Eliminates moles from lawns; not poisonous to humans and pets. **By mail postpaid, ½ lb. 60c; 1½-lb. pkg. \$1.40; 5 lbs. \$4.25.** Not postpaid, ½ lb. 50c; 1½-lb. pkg. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$4.00.

Para-di-Chloro-Benzene Sometimes called Para; for peach tree borer and tobacco blue mold—Tests show approximately 95% control. Apply in the spring when the ground is dry, also in September or October. Spring applications kill 70 to 75% of the borers. One pound treats ten trees. **By mail postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 60c; 2½-lb. pkg. \$1.20; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.00. Not postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 50c; 2½-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.75.**

Blue Stone Copper Sulphate or Blue Vitriol (Pulverized Snow). For early spraying, for making bordeaux mixture and copper solution and for plant mold in tobacco plant beds. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.65. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 50 lbs. \$5.25; 100 lbs. \$10.00.**

Dusting Sulphur—Apply it for red spider, brown rot, scab, mildew, leaf-spot, rust and other fungus diseases. Use it on potatoes when cut for planting to prevent scab and bleeding. Dusting peanuts with sulphur increased the yield 35% at the Holland, Va. experiment station. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.10. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.80; 100-lb. bag \$5.25.**

Wetttable Sulphur—Wets quickly, stays long in suspension and may be used in combination with lead arsenate, Black Leaf 40, rotenone, pyrethrum and oil sprays. **By mail postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 65c. Not postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 50c.**

Yellow Cuprocide (Copper Oxide) The recognized chemical for blue mold on tobacco. Controls damping off and protects seeds and seedlings from soil diseases. **By mail postpaid, 3-lb. bag \$1.60. Not postpaid, 3-lb. bag \$1.40.**

Cotton Seed Oil—By mail postpaid, qt. 90c; ½ gal. \$1.45; gal. \$2.40. **Not postpaid, qt. 75c; ½ gal. \$1.25; gal. \$2.00.**

S. E. C. Oil—By mail postpaid, ½ gal. \$1.60; gal. \$2.70. **Not postpaid, ½ gal. \$1.35; gal. \$2.30.**

Zinc Sulphate—For control of peach bacterial spot and possibly brown-rot and scab. The recommended formula is 4 pounds each of zinc sulphate and fresh hydrated or slaked lime to 50 gallons water. The addition of 1 pound zinc sulphate to 100 gallons lead arsenate spray corrects the spray injury. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.65. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$2.00.**

Tobacco Dust—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$1.85; 50 lbs. \$3.10. **Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.50.**

Grafting Wax—By mail postpaid, ½ lb. 35c; lb. 60c. **Not postpaid, ½ lb. 30c; lb. 50c.**

Carbon Bisulphide—Kills weevils, bugs and insects generally in beans, peas and grains while in storage. When placed on top of either bulk or sacked grain the fumes permeate the entire bulk. **Not postpaid, lb. 45c; 2½-lb. pkg. 90c; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.60. Cannot be mailed.**

Meo 181—Kills dandelions, crab-grass and other weeds in lawns. A gallon treats 200 square feet. **By mail postpaid, gal. \$1.90. Not postpaid, gal. \$1.55; 5 gals. \$7.25.**

ATLACIDE
CHLORATE WEED KILLER
Will not stain marble or cement. Dissolve 1½ pounds to a gallon of water and apply 2 gallons to 100 square feet; repeat the application in 30 days. **By mail postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. \$1.50; 15-lb. pkg. \$3.50; 50-lb. pkg. \$7.50.**

Plantabs—Contains Vitamin B, and analyzes 11% nitrogen, 15% phosphoric acid and 20% potash. Just the proper plant food to encourage a vigorous healthy growth. A complete plant food in odorless, ready-to-use tablet form. 30 tablets 25c; 75 tablets 50c; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1,000 tablets \$3.50, postpaid.

STIM-@-PLANT—A wonderful plant food in convenient tablet form, palatable and extremely effective for odorless and flower gardens, shrubs and pot plants. Simple to use—no waste. It is applied to plants when, where, and as needed. 30 tablets 25c; 100 tablets 75c; 500 tablets \$2.50; 1,000 tablets \$3.50, postpaid.

One Spot Flea Killer—Does not repel fleas, it kills them, if applied once a week to only a spot in the dog or cat. **By mail postpaid, oz. 25c; 3 oz. pkg. 60c. Not postpaid, oz. 25c; 3 oz. pkg. 50c.**

DOGZOFF
Repels dogs, cats, moles, mice and rabbits. Protects shrubs, garden plants, porch furniture and trees. A single application lasts several weeks. **By mail postpaid, 70c. Not postpaid, 60c.**

Vitamin B—Claimed to revitalize weak, sickly plants, produce 1 more vigorous root growth and more and larger blooms. Trial size (makes 300 gallons) 40c; large size (makes 1,300 gallons), \$1.00, postpaid.

ROOTONE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Dip cuttings in Rootone before planting to give faster and better rooting. Stimulates root growth on cuttings; quickens germination of seed and bulbs; reduces damping-off and wards off fungus attack. ¼ oz. pkg. (treats 400 cuttings) 25c; 2-oz. jar \$1.00; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

Hormodin—Its use assures quicker and better rooting of flowers, shrubs, roses and nursery plants.

No. 1 POWDER—For roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, poinsettias and many house, garden and greenhouse plants. 1½-oz. tin 50c.

No. 2 POWDER—For less sensitive, semi-woody types and many shrubs. 1½-oz. tin 75c.

No. 3 POWDER—For more resistant species like most evergreens and dormant leafless cuttings. 1-oz. tin \$1.00.

COMBINATION PACKAGE—All above powders in one carton. 75c.

TRANSPLANTONE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
—A water soluble powder containing Vitamin B, to repair root growth when seedlings, flowering plants, shrubs or trees are moved or transplanted; also beneficial to established plants and shrubs; multiplies roots and makes stronger plants. Sickly plants take on new life when watered with Transplantone every ten days. 1 oz. makes 1,000 gallons. 1-oz. can 50c; 3-oz. can \$1.00.

FRUITONE
—Prevents dropping of apples, pears, peaches and cherries. Recommended to increase the crops of beans, peas, tomatoes and other crops. Mix ¼ lb. Fruitone with each 100 gallons of water, one level teaspoonful to a gallon of water. **By mail postpaid, 2-oz. can \$1.05; 12-oz. can \$5.10. Not postpaid, 2-oz. can \$1.00; 12-oz. can \$5.00.**

Stanley's CROW REPELLENT
—It protects your corn plantings by keeping off crows, jarks, blackbirds and other corn-pulling birds, as well as moles,

woodchucks, squirrels, etc. Does not clog the planter; protects the corn from rotting. Not poisonous and will not injure the seed. **By mail postpaid, ½ pint (enough for 1 bushel corn) 70c; pint \$1.15; quart \$2.00. Not postpaid, ½ pint 60c; pint \$1.00; quart \$1.75.**

Protect Your Corn Plantings with
STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

CYANOGAS
REGULATED OFF
CALCULON CYANIDE
Easy to use, quick in action and thorough in effectiveness. A calcium cyanide which liberates hydrocyanic acid gas when exposed to the moisture in the air.

CYANOGAS A DUST—Kills moles, rats, mice, cray fish, ground hogs, bed bugs, clothes moths, ants, wasps, yellow jackets, grape leaf hopper, grasshoppers, locusts, etc. **By mail postpaid, ½-lb. can 55c; 1-lb. can 90c; 5-lb. can \$3.35. Not postpaid, ½-lb. can 45c; 1-lb. can 75c; 5-lb. can \$3.00.**

CYANOGAS G FUMIGANT For greenhouse, flour mill and grain fumigation. Kills whitefly, aphids, moths, weevil, rats and mice. **By mail postpaid, 5-lb. can \$3.35. Not postpaid, 5-lb. can \$3.00; 25-lb. pkg. \$10.00; 100-lb. pkg. \$30.00.**

CYANOGAS DUSTERS Hand duster, \$3.00. Foot pump duster, \$6.00.

Rat and Mouse Bait—Not poisonous, but deadly to rats and mice; they go into the open air to die. **By mail postpaid, 20c per pkg. of 10 baits. Not postpaid, 15c per pkg.**

Mouse Seed—Kills mice. Clean, ready to use; no bait, no muss; a saucer and Mouse Seed is all you need. **By mail postpaid, 30c. Not postpaid, 25c.**

Cyanogas Ant Killer—For ants in the garden and lawn. Kills millions. **By mail postpaid, 40c. Not postpaid, 30c.**

Antrol
—Kills All Sweet-Eating Ants. Antrol kills the ant colony in the nest. It contains a mildly poisonous syrup, attractive to the worker ants, which transmit it to the queen. Soon the whole colony is destroyed. **By mail postpaid, set of 4 filled feeders 50c. Antrol Syrup—2-oz. bottle 20c; 4-oz. bottle 30c; pint 65c. Not postpaid, set of 4 filled feeders 40c. Antrol Syrup—2-oz. bottle 10c; 4-oz. bottle 20c; pint 50c.**

Antrol Ant Powder Kills ants and roaches. Recommended for mer homes, etc. **By mail postpaid, 1½-oz. shaker, top can 15c; 4½-oz. can 35c. Not postpaid, 1½-oz. shaker, top can 10c.**

Ant Trap—Kills both sweet and grease eating ants. Safe and ant green effective. Controls ants in the home, out-of-doors and in greenhouses. **By mail postpaid, 15c. Not postpaid, 10c.**

2% Ceresan For Cotton. Treated cotton seeds produce better stands of vigorous plants and usually increases the yield; allows earlier planting; reduces damping off; prevents seed from rotting in cold, wet soil, and controls many cotton diseases. Three ounces treats a bushel of seed.
By mail postpaid, 1b. 70c; 5-lb. pkg. \$3.65.
Not postpaid, 1b. 75c; 5-lb. pkg. \$3.30; 25-lb. pkg. \$14.50.

2 1/4 CENTS AN ACRE FOR
SEMESAN JR.
RETURNS 2 TO 12 BUS. MORE

By mail postpaid, 1 1/2-oz. pkg. 25c; 1b. 90c; 5 lbs. \$3.35.
Not postpaid, 1 1/2-oz. pkg. 15c; 1b. 75c; 5-lb. pkg. \$3.00; 25-lb. pkg. \$12.50.

TREAT WITH QUICK, EASY
SEMESAN BEL
DIP FOR LARGER POTATO CROPS

pound makes ten quarts of dip that is effective to the last drop, and will treat many bushels.
By mail postpaid, 2-oz. pkg. 35c; 1b. \$1.80; 5 lb. \$7.40.
Not postpaid, 2-oz. pkg. 30c; 1b. \$1.65; 5-lb. pkg. \$7.15; 25-lb. pkg. \$33.25.

TREAT ALL CEREAL SEED WITH
CERESAN
FOR GREATER YIELDS

By mail postpaid, 4-oz. pkg. 35c; 1b. 95c; 5-lb. pkg. \$3.75.
Not postpaid, 4-oz. pkg. 30c; 1b. 80c; 5-lb. pkg. \$3.40; 25-lb. pkg. \$15.00.

TREAT BEFORE PLANTING WITH
SEMESAN
FOR DISEASE PROTECTION

By mail postpaid, 1/4-oz. pkg. 15c; 2-oz. pkg. 50c; 1b. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$11.75; 25 lbs. \$53.25.
Not postpaid, 1/4-oz. pkg. 10c; 2 oz. 40c; 1b. \$2.50; 5-lb. pkg. \$11.40; 25-lb. pkg. \$52.50.



National Eezy Wear
Garden Gloves

"Small" and "Medium" for women; "Medium" and "Large" for men. Specify the size wanted. By mail postpaid, 80c per pair; 2 pairs for \$1.50. Not postpaid, 75c pair; 2 pairs for \$1.40.

CORN PLANTER —Light, Strong, Accurate—Will do a lot of planting with little effort. Adjustable by turning a screw to plant the desired number of grains to the hill. When plunged into the ground, a forward movement of the handle opens the jaws and plants the seed; when lifted the jaws close and seed are dropped into the seed tubes for the next hill. Also plants, beans and peas. By mail postpaid, \$2.50. Not postpaid, \$2.25.

No. 304. POTATO PLANTER

—A useful and serviceable tool for the small garden; light and easily operated; adjustable for depth of planting; the wire mesh conveying tubes allows the operator to see that each piece is properly planted; no springs to break; rustproof steel jaws. By mail postpaid, \$2.50. Not postpaid, \$2.25.

For Corn—Protects seed corn from rotting; allows earlier planting, hastens and increases germination and produces sturdier plants; controls seedling blight, reduces root and stalk rots, makes the stalk stand up better, improves the ear and increases the yield. 1 1/2 ounces treat a bushel of shelled corn.

For Potatoes—Protects potatoes against both seed-borne and soil-borne diseases; produces a better stand of healthier plants; increases the yield of potatoes that mature earlier, are of better quality and cleaner potatoes that will keep longer. Use it for both sweet and white or Irish potatoes. One pound makes ten quarts of dip that is effective to the last drop, and will treat many bushels.

For Oats, Barley and Wheat—Effective in controlling covered smut and stripe of barley, oat smuts, and bunt or stinking smut of wheat. It improves the stand and yield of grains 1 to 5 bushels to the acre. A pound treats 32 bushels at at cost of 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents a bushel.

Quickens and increases the germination in seeds; produces stronger and more vigorous plants, arrests or destroys most of the fungus and bacterial diseases carried on the surface of seeds, wildfire in tobacco; 2 to 3 ounces will treat a bushel of grain; 1 ounce treats 15 pounds of tobacco and vegetable seeds.

Made from special imported hides processed to render them amazingly soft and pliable. Permit almost bare-hand freedom yet provide complete all-leather protection. Dirt-Proof, durable, washable. Four sizes: "Small" and "Medium" for women; "Medium" and "Large" for men. Specify the size wanted. By mail postpaid, 80c per pair; 2 pairs for \$1.50. Not postpaid, 75c pair; 2 pairs for \$1.40.



Pruning Shears —No. 1.—A first quality shear with high-grade tool steel blade, polished and tempered; 9 inches long; double brass spring. By mail postpaid, \$1.60. Not prepaid, \$1.50.



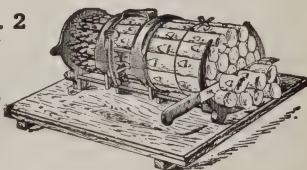
No. 3.—A well-made and satisfactory shear; 9 inches long; polished, tempered blade; strong steel coil spring. By mail postpaid, \$1.10. Not prepaid, \$1.00.

Hedge Shears —Made of the finest grade tool steel; 9-inch blade with notch at crotch of blades for cutting small branches. One blade has a saw edge; handles of hardwood. By mail postpaid, \$2.40. Not postpaid, \$2.15.



Asparagus Buncher No. 2

—Adjustable to size of bunch and length of stalk. Makes bunches 4 to 5 1/2 inches in diameter, 7 to 10 inches long. By mail postpaid, \$3.75. Not postpaid, \$3.50.



Asparagus Knife 15 ins. long; the blade 1 1/2 inches wide. By mail postpaid, 35c; \$3.25 per dozen. Not postpaid, 30c each; dozen \$3.00.



Mole Trap —Self-setting. The spears are made easily; thoroughly tinned to prevent rusting. By mail postpaid, \$1.25. Not postpaid, \$1.15.



Spading Fork —A strong all-steel fork 10 inches long. All one piece; the tines are extra strong. By mail postpaid, 20c. Not postpaid, 15c.



Steel Garden Trowel

Pressed steel; ground and polished point. No wood handle to break or come off; 10 1/2 inches long.

By mail postpaid, 20c. Not postpaid, 15c.

Transplanting Trowel —The blade is 6 inches long, 1 1/4 inches wide. The entire trowel is made of one piece of pressed steel. By mail postpaid, 20c. Not postpaid, 15c.



paid, 20c. Not postpaid, 15c.

Hand Weeder —A real labor saver; fits the hand nicely; made of one piece of hard, stiff steel; ground edges. By mail postpaid, 25c. Not postpaid, 20c.

Steel Garden Weeder

—One piece pressed steel, finished in black enamel; has five steel fingers; a useful and serviceable weeder. By mail post-



Wiss-Klip Grass Shears —A shear with equal cutting pressure at every point of the blade.



Will get into the space between flag stones and into small corners. The offset handle prevents skinning the knuckles; does not tire the operator. By mail postpaid, \$1.35. Not postpaid, \$1.25.

Hotkaps Miniature Greenhouses. Protect plants from frost, wind and rain; the crops earlier, keep off insects and keep the soil moist. They are individual miniature greenhouses; 11 inches across at base.

	By mail postpaid	Not postpaid
Roll of 1,000 Kaps.....	\$11.75	\$11.00
Roll of 250 Kaps.....	4.55	4.25
Roll of 100 Kaps.....	3.00	2.85
Roll of 25 Kaps.....	.65	.50

5,000 or more Kaps at \$10.75 per 1,000.
10,000 or more at 10.50 per 1,000; 25,000 or more at \$10.25 per 1,000.
100 and 250 Kap rolls contain a cardboard setter and steel tamper. Extra setters: Metal, \$1.80 each postpaid. Not postpaid, \$1.60.
Cardboard, 65c each, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c.

Gator Hide Mulch Paper —USE IT TO GROW EARLIER, BIGGER AND BETTER CROPS. Practically eliminates weeds and cultivating; it conserves moisture, keeps the ground from crusting; hastens maturity and produces superior crops in size, quality and cleanliness.

	Width	Length	By Mail Postpaid	Not Postpaid
Type A	18 inches	300 yards	2.70	2.00 per roll

Waterproof Paper Pots —Made of thick, tough, waterproof paper; light, unbreakable, easy to handle and set up ready for use. May be used over and over.

	By Mail Postpaid	Not Postpaid
Width Per 25	50	100
2 1/2 inch.....	30c	55c
3 inch.....	40c	60c
4 inch.....	50c	70c
5 inch.....	65c	85c
6 inch.....	80c	1.00
8 inch.....	1.15	1.35

	Pot, Plant, and Tree Labels	Per 100	500	1000
Per 100	500	1000		
4 inch.....	\$.25	\$1.30	\$2.40	
6 inch.....	.35	1.65	3.00	
8 inch.....	.60	3.75	7.00	
10 inch.....		\$.70	\$4.35	\$8.00
12 inch.....		1.00	6.50	12.00
3 1/2 in. wired tree labels .....		.35	1.50	3.00

Masters Plant Setter —It transplants tobacco, cabbage, collards, sweet potato, pepper, tomato and similar plants perfectly and with little effort. It sets, waters and covers at a single operation; no stooping. With it one man can do the work of three or more using the hand setting method. Eliminates hard, tedious labor; insures a good stand and more vigorous growth. By mail postpaid, \$5.60. Not postpaid, \$5.25.

3-Piece Garden Set —A garden trowel, a 4-tine spading fork, and a weeder. Each tool is made of a single piece of heavy pressed steel, handsomely finished. The trowel has a 6-inch blade with ground and polished points. No wooden handles to come off or break. By mail postpaid, 65c. Not postpaid, 50c.

Point Cut Pruner —Cuts close and clean without the slightest injury to the bark, cuts that heal quickly. Both blades have sharp cutting edges. Has slide shift power slot for tough, heavy branches that gives 50 to 100 per cent increase in cutting power. By mail, postpaid, \$5.25. Not postpaid, \$5.00.



Sure-Grip Weed Puller —The only weed puller that will pull a little weed and not make a big hole. In any well-kept lawn there are but few big weeds, but there may be thousands of little weeds that will grow big and smother the grass if not removed while they are little. The problem is to get the weeds before they grow big and go to seed. The Sure Grip Weed Puller has solved the problem. By mail postpaid, \$1.65. Not postpaid, \$1.50.

Moss —For shipping vegetable plants and for florists. Large bale \$1.50.

Raffia —For tying up bunches of vegetables, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.10. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Peat Moss —For mulching hotbeds, roses, perennial flowers, evergreens and lawns. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.05. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$3.50; bale (about 20 bushels) 4.00.



CYCLONE SEED SOWER

The Cyclone is a splendid seed sower that will sow for itself in a few days in the time it will save, besides sowing grass and clover seeds and grain of all kinds faster and more evenly and uniformly than is possible by hand. It will sow as fast as you can walk, and the quantity can be regulated to any amount to the acre.

By mail postpaid, \$2.50. Not postpaid, \$2.25.



CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER



This seeder will sow any of the seeds that are usually sown broadcast, such as clovers, grasses, millet, buckwheat, vetch, turnips and all grains, and will do it more evenly and uniformly than you can possibly seed them by hand. It sows 4 to 6 acres an hour, or about as fast as you walk. The quantity per acre can be regulated for thick or thin seeding as you prefer. Holds 22 qts.

Price, by mail, postpaid, \$5.35. Not postpaid, \$5.00.

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

Send for Complete Catalog.

Do you work your garden with an old-fashioned hoe or with modern tools like a Planet Jr.? If you could see one at work no argument would be necessary to convince you that you just have to have one. We have used them for more than thirty-five years and could not do without them.

No. 4 Drill and Single Wheel Hoe opens the rows, plants the seeds either in continuous rows or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, covers the seeds.

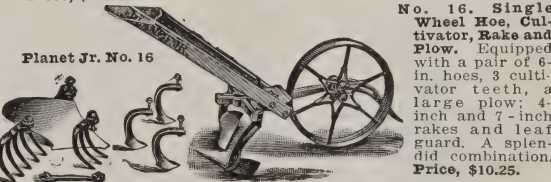
To the proper depth, firms the soil over the seeds and marks the next row all at one operation. The seed flow can be instantly opened and shut off, and automatically shuts off when turning at the end of a row. Changes from hill dropper to continuous row seeder in a moment. The opening plow and covers are adjustable for depth and the handles to suit the height of the operator. The seed hopper holds 2 1/2 quarts. Price, \$21.00.

No. 4-D Drill, Exactly like No. 4, but has no cultivating attachments. Price, \$16.75.

Jiffy Seeder, A real seeder for both small and large gardens. It plants all seeds from the smallest up to beans; the hopper holds 1 1/2 pints of seeds, but it will handle the contents of a 5c packet. It plants the seeds, covers to the desired depth and rolls, all at a single operation. Price \$11.50.

No. 12 Double and Single Wheel Hoe. Will straddle the row and work both sides at once, or between the rows as you prefer. Has 2 hoes, 4 cultivator teeth, a pair of plows and 2 leaf lifters. Price, \$12.95.

No. 16 Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. Equipped with a pair of 6-in. hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, a large plow; 4-inch and 7-inch rakes and leaf guard. A splendid combination. Price, \$10.25.



No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe. Exactly like No. 16, but has no rakes. Price, \$8.95.

No. 19 Garden Plow and Cultivator. Has a cultivating tooth for deep work, a 10-inch sweep for shallow work, and a plow; 15-inch wheel. Price, \$5.75.

Jiffy Hoe and Plow. A splendid tool for the small garden. Has a 3-prong cultivator attachment and a strong plow; it cultivates, plows and weeds. The handle is adjustable to any height. Price complete, \$2.50. Without plow, \$2.00.

No. 119. Has a strong plow, two cultivator teeth, wide and narrow, a reversible attachment with 3-toothed cultivator and scuffle blade for weeding and shallow cultivation. Wheel 24 inches high. Price, \$4.10.

Fire Fly Garden Plow. An exceedingly useful tool in the small garden and chicken yard. Price, \$4.95.

Planet Jr. Speedhoe. The rotating saw-toothed blades break up the lumps, thoroughly pulverize the soil and leave a moisture retaining mulch; the scuffle blade gets all the weeds; when reversed you have a 3-tooth cultivator. Works like a lawn mower. 10-inch size, \$7.95.

SPRAYERS

All compressed air sprayers tested to 100 lbs. pressure.

No. 34. Openhead Compressed Air Sprayer



A splendidly built high-pressure sprayer, economical and easy to operate. The tank is of first quality material; all seams riveted, beaded and soldered; the pump cylinder is seamless brass, non-corrosive; the nozzle operates perfectly under all pressures; equipped with 22 inches of hose and a 2-foot brass extension pipe. The automatic shut-off nozzle is adjustable for spraying under and over the foliage. The top has a 4-inch opening, making it easy to fill, easy to clean. Capacity 3½ gallons.

	By mail postpaid	Not postpaid
No. 34-B. Copper tank	\$11.65	\$11.40
No. 34-G. Galvanized steel tank	5.50	5.25

No. 22. Compressed Air Sprayer

—Exactly like No. 34 except it has a funnel top for easy filling. Holds 3½ gallons.

	By mail postpaid	Not postpaid
No. 22-B. Copper tank	\$7.60	\$7.35
No. 22-G. Galvanized steel tank	5.25	5.00

No. 12. Compressed Air Sprayer

—A splendid 2-gallon sprayer with funnel top; removable elbow nozzles for spraying under the foliage.

	By mail postpaid	Not postpaid
No. 12-B. Copper tank	\$9.25	\$9.00
No. 12-G. Galvanized steel tank	4.50	4.25

No. 9. Compressed Air Sprayer

—A good sprayer at a low price. Automatic shut-off nozzle; 20-inch brass extension pipe curved to reach under the foliage; 2-gallon galvanized steel tank. Easy to fill, clean and drain. By mail postpaid, \$3.75. Not postpaid, \$3.50.

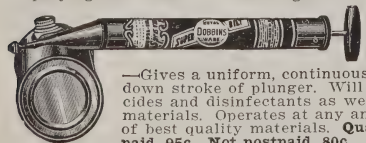
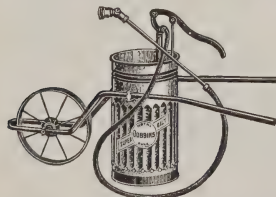
Knapsack Sprayer

Develops 100 lbs. pressure in seven strokes. A high-pressure continuous sprayer that delivers a fine misty spray. The head is wide for easy filling and cleaning; has a removable screen to remove particles that might choke the nozzle; 3 feet of hose, 2-foot brass extension pipe and universal nozzle for spraying at any angle. Quickly changeable for left-hand or right-hand operators. A detachable bottom prevents dirt from getting into the operating part when set down for filling. 4-gallon galvanized steel tank. By mail postpaid, \$17.00. Not postpaid, \$16.50.



Wheelbarrow Spray Pump

—An ideal portable outfit for poultry houses, truck gardens, small orchards, vineyards and greenhouses; for whitewashing and applying cold-water paint and disinfectants. The pump cylinder and air chamber are of heavy seamless brass; the air chamber is 1½ ins. in diameter, 25 ins. long, and delivers a uniform fine spray at high pressure. The lever operated pump attaches to the tank with two bolts, is easily removed for cleaning; fitted with dasher type agitator. Equipped with 12-gallon heavy galvanized steel tank 16-inch wheel, 2-inch tire, 6 feet of hose, 2-foot brass extension pipe; universal adjustable nozzle for spraying both sides of the foliage. Price complete, \$13.50.



Continuous Sprayer

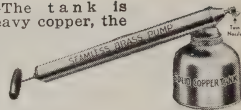
—Gives a uniform, continuous spray on both up and down stroke of plunger. Will spray fly oils, insecticides and disinfectants as well as regular spraying materials. Operates at any angle. Well constructed of best quality materials. Quart size, by mail postpaid, 95c. Not postpaid, 80c.

Hand Sprayer

—Useful in small gardens, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., sprays liquids in fine mist. Quart size, by mail postpaid, 65c. Not postpaid, 50c.

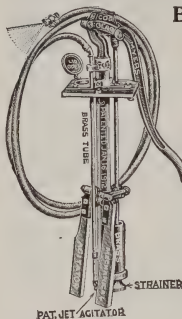
Copper Continuous Sprayer

—The tank is heavy copper, the pump cylinder is seamless brass to insure long wear. Slow pumping gives a continuous unbroken spray. Twin nozzles for straight and angle spraying. By mail postpaid, \$2.20. Not postpaid, \$2.00.



Barrel Spray Pump

—Has bronze ball valves and brass seats; the plunger is self-expanding, the cylinder, valves, valve seats and discharge pipes are brass—these metals are not affected by spray chemicals. The air chamber is 32 inches long, 1½ inches in diameter, insuring a uniform, constant spray. Has good leverage, is powerful and easily operated. The cog gear head saves one-third the pumping labor, reduces the wear and strain on the pump and increases the pumping capacity. Equipped with two agitators, mechanical and jet. Make an 8 x 8 opening in the head of the barrel, bolt in the pump and it is ready to work. Pump with mechanical agitator, 15 feet of ½-inch hose, 8-foot extension pipe and nozzle, \$17.00.



Nozzles

Bordeaux nozzle	.....\$1.25
Vermorel nozzle	......85
Automatic shut-off with universal attachment	..... 2.00
Automatic shut-off	..... 1.25

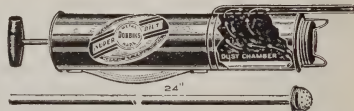
Rubber Hose

—¾ inch (diameter of hole) 14c per foot, ½ inch 15c per foot. Postage 2c per foot extra.

INSECTICIDE DUSTERS

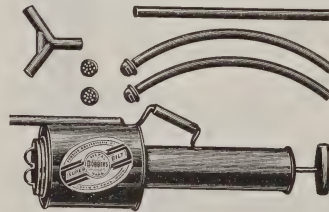
No. 132. Duster

—A serviceable duster for small gardens, one that distributes dry powder insecticides perfectly to the last particle either on top or under the leaves. The filler cap is easy to remove for refilling. By mail postpaid, \$1.30. Not postpaid, \$1.10.



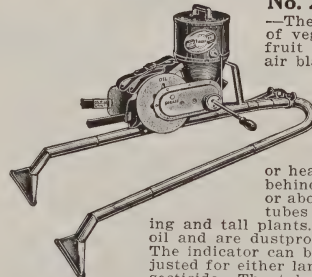
No. 120 Duster

—Of larger capacity than No. 132 and better suited for larger areas. Every stroke of the plunger produces a powerful air blast that breaks up the powder into a fine dust that will reach all parts of the plant. Dusts perfectly all powdered insecticides on top or under the leaves. By mail postpaid, \$2.90. Not postpaid, \$2.70.



No. 200 Crank Duster

—The ideal duster for large areas of vegetables, tobacco, cotton and fruit trees. It develops powerful air blast, delivering enough air at the nozzle to prevent clogging and breaks the powder into a fine floating dust. It can be adjusted to feed exactly the amount of insecticide required. Will handle dry powder light



or heavy. Dusts either in front or behind the operator either under or above the foliage. The discharge tubes are adjustable for low growing and tall plants. The gears are steel, run in oil and are dustproof. The handle is of heavy brass. The indicator can be quickly and accurately adjusted for either large or small quantities of insecticide. The tubes are long enough to reach into fairly large fruit trees. By mail postpaid, \$13.50. Not postpaid, \$13.00.

Spray Chart

—It tells when and what spray or dust to use. Ask for it—it is free.

THE PLANTER'S TIME TABLE

THERE IS SOMETHING TO PLANT EVERY MONTH IN THE YEAR.

Variety	When to Plant	Quantity For 100 Feet.	Quantity For an Acre.	Distance Between Rows.	Distance Apart in the Row.	Depth to Plant.	Pounds to the Bushel.
IN THE GARDEN							
ASPARAGUS ROOTS.....	Spring and Fall.	50 to 65 roots.	5,000 to 7,000	4 to 6 feet.	18 to 24 ins.	4 inches.	.....
BEANS, DWARF SNAP.....	April to Aug. 15.	1½ lbs.	75 lbs.	2 to 3 feet.	3 inches.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ POLE.....	May and June.	1 lb.	30 lbs.	4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ DWARF LIMA.....	May, June, July.	1 to 1½ lbs.	30 to 60 lbs.	3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	1½ inches.	60 lbs.
BEEF, GARDEN.....	March to August.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	15 to 18 ins.	4 inches.	1 inch.	.....
“ STOCK.....	April, May, June.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	2 to 2½ feet.	8 inches.	1 inch.	.....
BRUSSELS SPROUTS.....	March to July.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	.....
CABBAGE, EARLY.....	Jan. to June., Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	.....
“ LATE.....	April to July.	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	.....
CARROT.....	March to August.	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 24 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
CELERY.....	Feb., Mar. and April.	½ oz.	3 lbs.	2 to 4 feet.	6 to 8 ins.	½ inch.	.....
COLLARDS.....	March to August.	1 oz.	½ lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	.....
CORN, GARDEN.....	April to early August.	Lb., 100 hills	10 to 12 lbs.	3 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	.....
CUCUMBER.....	April to July.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 feet.	4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
EGG PLANT.....	Feb., Mar., April.	½ oz.	6 ozs.	3 feet.	3 feet.	¾ inch.	.....
ENDIVE.....	March to Sept.	½ oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	1 foot.	¾ inch.	.....
KALE, SPRING.....	Feb. to April, July to Oct.	2 oz.	8 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
“ WINTER.....	Feb., Mar., Aug. to Oct.	1 to 2 ozs.	4 to 7 lbs.	18 inches.	6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
KOHL RABI.....	March to May, Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	5 to 6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
LETTUCE.....	Feb. to May, July to Oct.	1 oz.	2 lbs.	18 inches.	8 to 12 ins.	¾ inch.	.....
LEEK.....	Feb., March, Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	18 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
MUSTARD.....	Feb., Mar., Apr., Sept., Oct	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
MELON, MUSK or CANTALOUPE.....	May and June.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 to 6 feet.	4 to 6 feet.	¾ to 1 inch.	.....
MELON, WATER.....	May and June.	Oz., 30 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
OKRA.....	April, May, June.	3 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	1 inch.	.....
ONION.....	Feb. to April—Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PARSLEY.....	Feb., Mar.—Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PARSNIP.....	March to July.	4 ozs.	5 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PEAS, GARDEN.....	Feb. to May—Aug.	2 lbs.	90 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	56 to 60 lbs.
PEPPER.....	Feb. to July.	Oz., 1200 plts.	¾ to ¾ lb.	2 to 3 feet.	18 inches.	¾ inch.	.....
POTATOES, EARLY.....	March, April.	½ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
“ LATE.....	June, July.	½ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
PUMPKIN.....	May and June.	Oz., 20 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
RADISH.....	Feb. to May, Aug. and Sept.	2 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	¾ inch.	.....
RHUBARB.....	March and April.	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	Trans. 4 feet	4 feet.	½ inch.	.....
SALSIFY.....	March to July.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
SPINACH.....	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Dec	2 ozs.	12 to 15 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
SQUASH.....	April to July.	2 ozs. (hills).	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
TOMATO.....	Jan. to July.	1 oz., 1500 plts.	4 ozs.	4 feet.	3 feet.	¾ inch.	.....
TURNIP and RUTABAGA.....	Feb., July to Sept. 15.	1 oz.	1½ to 2 lbs.	2 feet.	4 inches.	½ inch.	.....
ON THE FARM							
ALFALFA.....	Mar., April—Aug., Sept.	Broadcast.	20 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¾ to 1 inch.	60 lbs.
BEANS, NAVY.....	June and July.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ SOY or SOJA.....	April, May, June.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	6 inches.	1 inch.	60 lbs.
“ VELVET.....	May and June.	.....	¼ to ½ bu.	5 feet.	2½ to 3 feet	3 to 4 ins.	60 lbs.
BROOM CORN.....	May and June.	2 ozs.	6 lbs.	3½ feet.	8 to 10 ins.	1 inch.	48 lbs.
CHUFAS.....	April to July.	1 lb.	1 to 1½ pks	2½ to 3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	40 lbs.
CLOVER, BURR.....	July to November.	Broadcast.	20 to 25 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	.....
“ CRIMSON.....	July to October.	Broadcast.	15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	60 lbs.
“ LESPEDEZA.....	Feb., Mar. and April.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¾ inch.	25 lbs.
“ SWEET.....	April, May—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¼ inch.	.....
“ OTHER KINDS.....	Feb., Mar.—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	12 to 15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	60 lbs.
CORN, FIELD.....	April to July.	Lb., 100 hills	10 to 12 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet	12 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	56 lbs.
CROTALARIA.....	April to July.	¼ lb.	15 to 20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1½ to 2 inches	.....
MILLET.....	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¾ inch.	60 lbs.
OATS.....	Feb. to Apr., Sept., Oct.	Broadcast.	2 to 3 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1 to 2 ins.	32 lbs.
PEANUTS.....	May and June.	1 lb.	35 to 40 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet	8 to 10 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	22 lbs.
PEAS, COW.....	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 to 1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ CANADA FIELD.....	Jan., Feb., March.	Broadcast.	1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
RAPE.....	Feb. to Apr. 15, Aug. to No.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
SORGHUM, SUGAR CANE	May and June.	4 ozs.	5 to 8 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet	4 to 6 ins.	¾ to 1 inch.	50 lbs.
TEOSINTE.....	May and June.	1 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
TOBACCO.....	January and February	.....	1 to 2 oz.	3½ to 4 feet	3 feet.	1-16 inch.	.....
VETCH.....	Feb., Mar.—July to Nov.	Broadcast.	25 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.

BEGIN RIGHT—PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS—END RIGHT

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SEEDSMEN - RICHMOND, VA.



WOOD'S SEEDS ARE TESTED and we know that they will grow before they are sent out. Even then they occasionally do not come up, due to causes over which we have no control, such as covering too deeply or not deeply enough, soil too light or too much, too early, cold weather, insects, or a crust through which the sprouts cannot penetrate, etc.; therefore, T. W. Wood & Sons give no warranty, express or implied, as to description (kind, variety and name), productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned and the amount paid for them refunded.

(Do not write in this space)

Please forward the following as per terms of your Descriptive Catalog to

Name.....
(Ladies, please prefix Miss or Mrs.; the latter use husband's initials.
Write name and address very plainly.)

Post Office.....State.....

R. F. D. No. Box No. County

Express Office (if different from Post Office)

Freight Depot..... State.....

State how you want goods shipped
by placing an X in proper space.

Parcel Post

Express

Freight

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Date.....

P. O. Order.....

Express Order.....

Check or Draft.....

Cash.....

Stamps

Total.....

PACKAGE

P. BOX

W. BOX

BAGS

*Do not write in
this space*

PRICES, ESPECIALLY FIELD SEEDS, ONION SETS, FERTILIZERS AND POULTRY FOODS, ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

[illegible]

Don't Overlook Our Offer of \$1.25 Worth for \$1.00 on Page 3. It Applies to Cash Orders Only

NOTICE ABOUT PRICE CHANGES

Since our catalog went to press, there have been many changes in prices, due to war conditions and enormous buying of seeds by the Government for shipment to England and other allied countries. This has also caused a definite shortage in stocks and we believe it a wise policy to purchase your spring needs **at once**.

These conditions have necessitated the following price changes, which are made subject to immediate acceptance and prompt shipment, which prices take the place of those printed in this catalog. All other prices unchanged.

SEED POTATOES

150-lb. bags.

	10-bag lots, Per per bag.	10-pk. bag
IRISH COBBLER		
Pedigree Maine Grown	\$4.25	\$4.30
Pedigree Virginia Grown	3.75	3.80
Certified Maine Grown	4.55	4.60

RED BLISS

Pedigree Maine Grown	4.45	4.50
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GREEN MOUNTAIN

Pedigree Maine Grown	4.45	4.50
Certified Maine Grown	4.65	4.70

KATAHDIN —Pedigree Maine Grown	4.40	4.45
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CHIPPEWA —Pedigree Maine Grown.	4.40	4.45
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Peck, ½ bu. and bu. prices on potatoes unchanged.

COW PEAS

2-bu. bags.

10-bu. lots, Per bu.,

Stocks limited this year per bu. 60 lbs.

Mixed Cow Peas	\$2.75	\$2.80
Mixed Cow Peas and Soja Beans	2.40	2.45
Black Peas	3.25	3.30
Whippoorwill Peas	3.25	3.30
Brabham Peas	3.50	3.50

ORCHARD GRASS

F. O. B. Richmond

100 25 to 5 to

lbs. 99 lbs. 24 lbs.

Virginia Grown	\$.32	\$.53	\$.35
Extra Fancy, Onion Free35	.36	.38

ALYCE CLOVER

Supply Limited

.....	.25	.26	.28	7.15	3.15	1.65
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BABY CHICKS

Prices today \$1.00 per 100 less than price in catalog. Order today for Jan., Feb., and March shipment at this reduction.

SEED OATS

3-bus. bags.

Treated with Ceresan per bu. 32 lbs.

Columbia Spring	\$.85	\$.90
Fulgrain .....	.90	.95
White Spring .....	.90	.95
Swedish Select .....	.95	1.00
Lee Cold Proof—Strain 5 .....	.95	1.00

Prices on peck and half bushel same as catalog prices.

SOJA BEANS

2-bu. bags.

10-bu. lots, Per bu.,

per bu. 60 lbs.

Wood's Yellow	\$2.25	\$2.30
Haberlandt	2.20	2.25
Mammoth Yellow	2.25	2.30
Laredo	3.40	3.50
Virginia Brown	2.35	2.40
Tokio	2.25	2.30
Brown Biloxi	2.90	3.00
Mixed Soja Beans	2.10	2.15

Prices on other varieties unchanged.

Easy Cook Soja Beans—Crop failed. None available.

POSTPAID PRICES above items correspondingly higher.

VELVET BEANS—Scarce

Per bus.

100-Day Speckled	2.75
Osceola	3.00

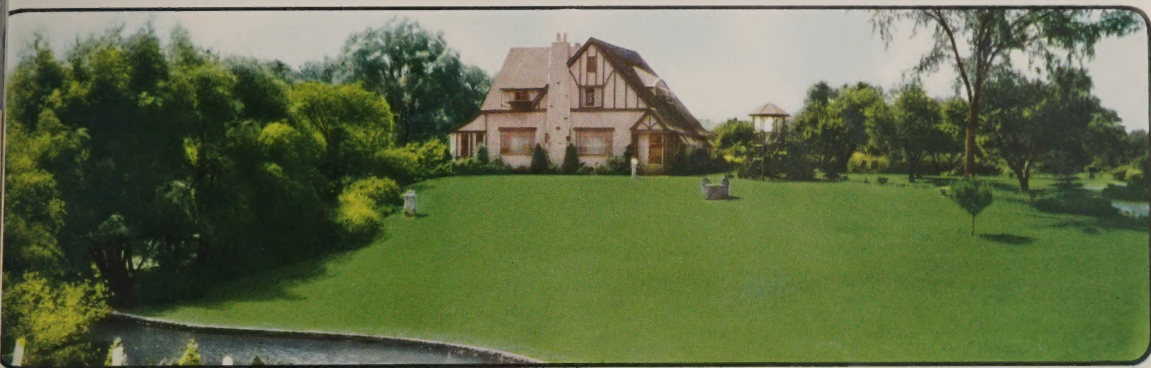
Postpaid

5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
\$2.00	\$3.85	\$8.90
2.15	4.15	9.65

ORDER YOUR SEEDS TODAY

JANUARY 8,
1942

WOOD'S LAWN GRASSES



To Make a Lawn

Sow as early in the spring as possible. Dig or plow the ground deeply, pulverizing the clods. Work fertilizer into the soil and rake till smooth. Broadcast the seed thickly, half one way and half the other, cover lightly and roll or pack the soil to provide a firm seed-bed. Cut when two inches high, and cut regularly. Water generously twice a week; oftener in dry weather. Pull out weeds and coarse grasses with a lawn weeder and sow seeds where the weeds were. For lasting results, give the lawn a good application of fertilizer in the fall and spring. **Ask for our Lawn Grass Circular.**

How to Cut Your Lawn

Cutting a lawn is best done with a power lawn mower. Models are available for all sizes of lawns. We are distributors for the famous "MOTO-MOWERS." Prices range from \$60.00 up. Write for information and prices.

Wood's "Super Green" Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 200 sq. ft.; 90 to 100 lbs. sows an acre

A combination of the finest turf grasses available. Contains only Certified Bent Grass, Chewings Fescues, Kentucky Blue Grass, and Red Top. No Clover. All seeds are our Super Grades and of the highest possible quality, and will produce a thick even, velvety turf, even in shady locations. Recommended for lawns in Virginia, Piedmont and mountain sections of the Carolinas and Georgia, and all states north of Virginia. Should be used where particular care can be given.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.85; 25 lbs. \$11.00.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 to 24 lbs. 45c; 25 to 99 lbs. 42c lb.; 100 lbs. 40c lb.

Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 200 square feet; 90 to 100 lbs. sows an acre

In selecting grasses for this mixture we have taken only those that will give a velvety green lawn under the most trying conditions of summer heat and drought when lawns often become brown and parched. It makes a quick and lasting growth. It is recommended especially for the easterly sections of the Carolinas and for states farther south. Not recommended for Virginia.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.05; 10 lbs. \$3.95; 25 lbs. \$9.15; 50 lbs. \$15.65.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 5 to 24 lbs. 36c lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 34c lb.; 100 lbs. 32c lb.

Wood's Emerald Park Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 150 square feet; 125 lbs. sows an acre

A blended mixture of fine quick-growing grasses that are adapted to the Middle and South Atlantic States. It contains none of the coarse grasses, nor those that grow in tufts. It is a good, all-around, general purpose lawn mixture for large areas, parks, athletic fields, etc.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.15; 50 lbs. \$14.15.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 5 to 24 lbs. 28c; 25 to 99 lbs. 26c lb.; 100 lbs. 25c lb.

White Dutch Clover

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 95c; 5 lbs. \$4.25; 10 lbs. \$8.35; 25 lbs. \$10.90;

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 85c; 5 to 24 lbs., 80c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 77c lb.; 100 lbs. 75c lb.

Renewing Old Lawns

Every spring and fall sow more seeds. Cut the grass close. Apply a good fertilizer generously (see below). Stir the soil with a sharp rake. Sow 1 pound of seed to 500 square feet, thicker on bare spots. Roll lightly and water freely.

What Grass to Sow

In Virginia and farther north, in westerly sections of the Carolinas and farther west, sow Wood's Super-Green, Wood's Evergreen and Shady Park Lawn Grasses. In other parts of South sow Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass. Under trees and shaded places sow Wood's Shady Park Lawn Grass.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 200 square feet; 90 to 100 lbs. sows an acre

No one grass is suitable for making a lawn, so we have put into our Evergreen a well-balanced mixture of grasses that are at their best at all seasons, and will make a rich, deep green velvety lawn in as short a time as possible. It contains no coarse grasses.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.85; 25 lbs. \$9.15; 50 lbs. \$17.15.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 5 to 24 lbs. 35c lb.; 25 to 99 lbs., 32c lb.; 100 lbs. 30c lb.

Shady Park Lawn Grass

Few grasses thrive in shade. Our mixture is composed of dwarf grasses especially adapted to shady places under trees and around the house. Under trees apply a double quantity of fertilizer.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.35; 25 lbs. \$9.90; 50 lbs. \$20.65.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 45c; 5 to 24 lbs. 40c lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 37c lb.; 100 lbs. 35c lb.

Fertilizers For Lawns

Wood's "Standard" Lawn Fertilizer A specially prepared fertilizer for the production of fine velvety turf. Contains all the elements of plant food needed by grass. High organic content. Use freely spring and fall.

25 lb. bag 85c; 100 lbs. \$3.00.

Use 15 to 20 lbs. per 1000 square feet.

Vigoro The ideal plant food for lawns and gardens. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.10.

Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

AgriCo—For Lawns—AgriCo for lawns is specially formulated to produce a thick, rich growth of velvety, dark-green lawn grass with just the right balance of all the plant foods needed for this one very specific purpose.

By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 25 lbs. \$2.15.

Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Wood's High-Grade Sheep Manure The supreme natural fertilizer, finely pulverized. Supplies all necessary plant elements and improves the fertility of the soil. Fine for mulching or as a liquid manure. Use 10 lbs. to 100 square feet for mixing in soil and half that quantity for top dressing. 25 lbs. 70c; 50 lbs. \$1.15; 100 lbs. \$2.20; ton \$40.00.

**HYPER-HUMUS, PEAT MOSS
and BONE MEAL, See page 67**

WOOD'S COVER COLLECTIONS

COVER COLLECTION

No. 1400

One Packet each **50c**

Aster,
Wood's Superb
Mixture

Cosmos,
Sensation

COVER COLLECTION No. 1417

- 1/8 oz. ASTER, Wood's Superb Mixture
- 1/8 oz. COSMOS, Sensation
- 1/4 oz. MARIGOLD, Yellow Supreme
- 1 oz. NASTURTIUM, Wood's Dwarf Peerless Mixture
- 1/8 oz. PETUNIA, Wood's Bedding
- 1/4 oz. ZINNIA, California Giant

\$1.65 worth for **\$1.25**

Petunia, Wood's Bedding,
mixed colors

Marigold,
Yellow
Supreme

Nasturtium,
Wood's Dwarf
Peerless Mixture

Zinnia,
California
Giant,
mixed colors

